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BRIEF SHOTS AT CAPITALISM

High finance is low morality.

The aftermath of a "Rich Man's Panic" is generally a poor man's one. 1903 and possibly, 1873, is to be repeated.

That material interests are amenable to mental treatment does not appear to apply in Mother Eddy's case.

The report that the lid is on tight in Canada, will cause the local so-called vice trust to wink the other eye. This trust knows that with the lid on tight the contents of the cauldron boil all the more actively.

The French woman who left a fortune to make morals clean, evidently was not aware that morals would be clean if there were no fortunes to leave. The modus operandi of accumulating a modern fortune, is destructive to morality; the Thaws, Emperor Leopolds, Rockefellers, and others too numerous to mention, are proofs to the point. A modern fortune is the crystalization of crime. Give us social wealth and morals will cleanse themselves.

The fact that material conditions mould all social institutions, is affirmed in most unexpected places. The Protestant clergy are bemoaning the demoralization in their own ranks, arising from the dependence of the pulpit on private wealth. They proclaim the necessity of so situating the clergy that they may be free to speak out on the evils of modern society. They are realising the truth that, while man doesn't live by bread alone, he requires considerable of it to enable him to keep the spirit in healthy condition.

State Shop Inspector Morgan of Ohio recommends pensions to poor parents, in order to remove "the excuse" for child labor. This is State Socialism in the interest of the class controlling the state—the capitalist class. The State will practically pay wages for employers, by this device. Abolish capitalism for fraternal Socialism and pensions will not be required.

"Harvard all stirred up"—over what? What agitates this venerable seat of learning? The labor question? The new South Dakota divorce law? "Who shall dig the Canal?" Are "we" about to become a Japanese colony? Socialism? Oh, pshaw no; something more momentous—football!

The unanimous passage, by the Idaho legislature, of the bill appropriating $50,000 to carry on the Moyer-Haywood persecution, is significant of the determination of the capitalist class of that state to do judicial murder. Workingmen, emphasize your protest!

According to Dame Rumor, "your President," Chas. O. Sherman, will follow in the footsteps of the Honorable Kirkpatrick, and resign. What will the police informer and "Volkszeitung" puppet, Hannemann, do? He can't resign, for there will be no one left to accept the resignation.

Samuel Gompers says, "There exists among the mine owners a conspiracy to take the lives of the imprisoned officials of the Western Federation of Miners." That is certainly a reprehensible and dastardly conspiracy. But it is less reprehensible and less dastardly than the Gompers-Mitchell-Sherman-O'Neill conspiracy to take the life of the Western Federation of Miners. With that in existence, Moyers, Haywoods and Pettibones will spring up aplenty; but with that gone, from whence will they come? Gompers is fundamentally insincere.

The occasion creates the man and the woman. One of the most encouraging signs of the times, from a revolutionary standpoint, is the activity of woman in the Moyer-Haywod demonstrations. Mrs. Moyer, Mrs. Haywood and Haywood's mother, Mrs. Pettibone and St. John's mother, have appeared in press and at public demonstrations to protest by pen and voice against the contemplated murder of those dear to them and the working class. Other women notably Miss Luella Twining, an intimate friend of the wives and mothers of the falsely accused men, have joined with them to reveal to the world the brutalities that the women of the working class are compelled to endure under the reign of the insanely malignant capitalist class. Capitalism will, in the future, widen its circle of outrages, bringing ever more women into their scope, until, as in Russia, woman will be the heroic comrade-in-arms of man, instead of, as at present, an aid to conservatism and reaction.

DE LEON'S TOUR

SANDGREN SAYS IT IS AROUSING EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST.

J. A. Sandgren of San Francisco, Cal., is in this city, on his way to his native city, Stockholm, Sweden, which he intends to visit. Sandgren is well known to readers of The People, having initiated the discussion on "As to Politics." He is slightly over medium height, good natured, joining heartily in the banter regarding the intellectual warfare he has set in motion.

On his trip across the continent, Sandgren stopped at Chicago, where he met Daniel De Leon, the Editor of The People, and was present at his lecture in that city. Asked for information and his impressions regarding the latter event, Sandgren said recently to a Daily People representative:—

"Daniel De Leon spoke on the West side in Chicago on March 4th, under the auspices of Local 85, I. W. W. A splendid proletarian audience of about 400 listened to the address very attentively and without any disturbance, a thing, I am told which does not always happen on the West side, as some lecturers have found out to their sorrow.

"In his lecture De Leon traced the evolution of Revolutionary Unionism to its culmination in the industrial form of organization, adopted by the Industrial Workers of the World. The Knights of Labor, the first tentative effort in this direction, the speaker dismissed briefly, as it was of little moment.

"The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was the next manifestation of the undercurrent setting in the direction of revolutionary economic organization. But the S. T. & L. A. lacked "the soul" of a revolutionary economic organization: it was not industrial in form.

"'The first organization industrial in form,' the speaker said, 'was La Resistencia, the organization which originated among the Spanish cigarworkers in Tampa, Fla. These men proceeded to extend their organization to other industries and were successful in a degree which struck the masters with fear. In fact, Gompers had to be called upon to furnish "union" scabs before they could handle them. The kidnapping, deporting and marooning of most of the active men of La Resistencia, made Gompers's job easy, and this gallant little organization was crushed. Its fault lay in limiting the scope of their organization to the town or commune. However it lived long enough to show what kind of unionism capitalism fears.

"'And now steps into the field, combining the good points of all of them, but avoiding their errors, the Industrial Workers of the World, revolutionary in aim and industrial in form. Only such an organization could be adequate to the task of establishing the Republic of Labor—not in a 100 or 1,000 years from now, but in 10 years.'

"After the lecture a good collection was taken up in addition to the admission fee of 10 cents already charged.

"Under the head of questions numerous and urgent inquiries were made to ascertain De Leon's position as to politics. His answers to these questions brought out the same views already expressed by him as Editor of the Daily People, and which are well known to readers of The People. So interested were the workers, that they stayed and asked questions to about 11 o'clock."

In conclusion Sandgren said:—

"On his trip through the West, De Leon will undoubtedly address larger audiences than any Labor agitator before has done. In Nevada startling preparations are being made for De Leon's visit, and in San Francisco he will probably address some 4,000 people. Every man and woman who has ever heard of Socialism is sure to go and hear him there. The I. W. W. may congratulate itself. The interest aroused in this connection will greatly redound to its benefit."

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HAYWOOD TO BE HANGED.

Attention is called to the following letter:—

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One of the biggest mine owners in the state of Idaho was in Wall Street last Thursday and told the local bankers that it was the opinion in his state that William D. Haywood would be hanged. He said Haywood was not going to get a fair trial and that the Mine Owners' Association was determined to crush the Western Federation of Miners and feel they can do it by wiping out the fountain head, in the person of W. D. Haywood.

He also stated to the local financiers that Detective McParland was in daily dread of his life and that he attended mass every morning in order that he might be in a "receptive mood" when the Almighty called him.

New York, March 1. T. W.

This letter is worthy of attention for various reasons. First, it is from a correspondent whose reliability is unquestioned; and whose information on matters of similar importance, has always been borne out by subsequent events. Second, like all truly important documents, this letter reflects many significant facts.

The most important of these facts is the mental condition of the capitalist class. Among them insane malignity has taken the place of reason. History with all its warnings against the fatal arrogant assumption of rights by a dominant class, has been written in vain, and the dilemma of the Czar is as tho' he had never been born. McParland, reeking with crime and seeking the consolation of religion in fear and trembling, symbolizes the attitude of the capitalist class in the whirlwind they will reap as a result of the storm they are now sowing. The Russian bureacracy is also intensely religious at present.

The next fact that the letter reflects—the fact that will become ever more important with the passing of years—is the sterling worth of William D. Haywood and the industrial unionism which he personifies. No Gompers will ever be in Haywood's place. A Gompers represents ideas that win, not capitalist halters, but capitalist rewards. Those ideas enslave the working class in the interests of the capitalist class. They divide the workers according to craft, rendering them easy of defeat; proclaim as a truth the fallacy that capitalist and laborer have identical interests and declare that capitalism, with its wage slavery and class exploitation is a permanent system, that should and must be perpetuated. They bind the workers, mentally and morally, to capitalism. Haywood, on the other hand, stands condemned by a class whom recent investigation shows to be the most unscrupulous and immoral in modern society. This is a testimonial of merit that posterity will crown with all the lustre now associated with the name of John Brown—the same Brown who was reviled and hanged because he too believed the liberation of the enslaved must be the work of the slaves themselves. It is upon this principle that Haywood, differently from Brown, peacefully stands. It is this principle which will, in the even of his judicial murder, earn for him a martyr's crown, and enable him to bequeath another great name to the children of men yet unborn. This principle implies a conflict of interest between the enslaver and the enslaved, between capitalist and laborer; and the overthrow of that system in favor of emancipation by way of Socialism, Haywood has embraced and stood for this principle with all that implies. He has sought to organize the workers economically and politically. He has sought to organize the workers according to industries, so that they may take and hold all they produce. He would abolish the territorial government of the capitalists for industrial administration by and in the interests of all the producers. Gompers is a capitalist, aided and abetted by the Civic Federation; Haywood is a Socialist, hated by the Mine Owners' Association, backed by the Standard Oil Co., and its condemned victim. One deserves the opprobrium of a Judas Iscariot; the other will win undying fame.

From the significant facts reflected in this letter certain conclusions are deducible. These are as follows: labor will ever encounter the insane malignity of class interests, in its peaceful attempts at advancement. As a man's worth is not only judged by the company he keeps, but also by the enemies he makes, so also is unionism to be judged not only by the men who either stifle it or hang for it, but also by the class who either praise or hang those men. When judged by these standards, it follows that the insane malignity of class interests which labor is bound to encounter can only be overcome by repudiating the craft unionism of Gompers, with its perpetuation of that insanity, for industrial unionism, with its practical development of a higher order of Society, in Socialism. Such unionism is in accord with the verdicts of history, on the fatal arrogance of class domination, and the spirit of the age, regarding the necessity of primary appeals, to civilized methods. It is bound to win.

Wm. D. Haywood is to be hanged; but, if this lesson is learned, his soul, like that of John Brown, will go marching on; while Gooding, the personification of capitalist arrogance, will be hung on a sour apple tree, as was his famous prototype, Jeff Davis, who personified the slave-holding oligarchy.

SHALL THEY HANG?

BALTIMORE PROTEST CONFERENCE ASKS IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"There Is Every Reason to Fear That Perjured Testimony Will Convict Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of Crime They Never Committed," Declares Circular Issued by It.

Baltimore, Md., March 3.—The local Moyer-Haywood conference has issued the following circular:—

To Labor Unions and all Reform Organizations Greeting:—

Brothers:—

The approaching trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, makes it imperative that the Moyer-Haywood Defence Conference resume its sessions. Much must be done to counteract the misleading articles that are appearing in the capitalist press. No effort has been neglected on the part of those who are engaged in this damnable conspiracy, to try and condemn our brothers before their trial, so that the public mind will be prepared for the farce that will be enacted on March 5th, at Caldwell, Idaho.

There is every reason to fear that perjured testimony will convict Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of a crime they never committed. The so-called confession of Orchard and the employment of the notorious Pinkerton Detective McParland, whose hands are already stained with the blood of workingmen, are only two of the straws which show the way the wind is blowing. So strong and well founded is this fear of foul play, that at the recent convention of the United Mine Workers the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, having carefully read the information in the public press, do not believe that it is the intention of the courts of Idaho to give Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone a fair and impartial trial and that our reason for this belief is founded upon the fact that their extradition from the State of Colorado was covered by fraud, and is a disgrace to the jurisprudence of a great, free and liberty loving people, who cannot afford to perpetrate fraud in one place in order to secure pretended justice in another."

The recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in denying the application of the accused for a writ of habeas corpus, and in which it reversed its previous decisions in order to come to the aid of the Mine Owners' Association alias, the Standard Oil Company, was only reached by a tortuous line of reasoning which has practically made kidnapping legal and expunged considerable of the Constitution of the United States. The dissenting opinion, however, of Justice McKenna upholds the accused Miners at every step, as can be seen from the following excerpt from his long and ably argued opinion:

"Kidnapping is a crime pure and simple. It is difficult to accomplish, hazardous at every step, all of the officers of the law are supposed to be on guard against it. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnapper? When the officers of the law, using its forms and exerting its powers become the abductors, it is another form of kidnapping distinguished from that committed by an individual only by circumstances."

He then details the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at their homes in Colorado in the darkness of the night and at the point of the bayonets of the State Militia, how they were denied all opportunity to see their families or consult a lawyer, and how they were hurried out of the State on a special train which made no stops at important stations so as to prevent the serving of any writs by the courts.

In short, Justice McKenna held that the arrest of our brothers was the result of a conspiracy between the Governors of Idoha and Colorado.

Brothers! Can you let these men hang? The enemy is going to hang them if it can be done by hook or crook. They are guilty of no crime, unless it be a crime to serve the working class well, to remain steadfast in adversity and to preserve their integrity untarnished. It is not only Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone who are in trial but the organized labor movement as well. How will you acquit yourself? They gave their all for the workers what are the workers going to do for them? Brothers, we must act. We must inform the public of this damnable crime—a crime against the entire working class of America. Funds are also required to fight the millions of the Standard Oil Company. To accomplish this requires organization along a special line, which work is the purpose of the conference. Will your organization help? If so, you are requested to send delegates to the conference, which meets every Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock at below address. Organizations desiring speakers to address them upon this subject will be supplied on request. Literature also supplied.

Brothers! Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone must not hang. TO WORK, TO WORK!!

Fraternally,
The Moyer-Haywood Defence Conference
Room 4, Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore Street.

IDAHO'S BLOOD MONEY.

Boise, Ida., March 6.—The Idaho Senate yesterday passed the House bill appropriating $50,000 for carrying on the prosecution in the Steunenberg murder case. The bill went through both houses unanimously.

MOYER CASE

DEFENSE'S ATTORNEYS ARGUE FOR DISMISSAL.

Indictment, by Laws of State of Idaho, Has Expired—Still Prosecution, in Continuance of Its Policy of Illegality, Insists Upon Holding Prisoner.

Caldwell, Ida., March 7.—The attorneys for the defense in the Moyer-Haywood case argued a motion to-day for the dismissal of the case on statutory grounds. By the statutes of Idaho, a suit which goes over two terms requires a re-indictment. The prosecution is carrying its illegal tactics to the very end, trying to carry on the trial on an expired indictment. An advised case to settle the matter would take at least twenty or thirty days—a further delay.

DE LEON IN NEW CASTLE.

Opens Western Tour With Successful Sunday Afternoon Mass Meeting.

New Castle, Pa., March 5.—Daniel De Leon, Editor of the New York People, addressed a large mass meeting here last Sunday afternoon at the Opera House, which was crowded to the doors. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the subject was "Industrial Union."

The success of this initial meeting augurs well for the rest of De Leon's tour, in the course of which he will go as far West as British Columbia.

PORTLAND LUMBER STRIKE.

All Workers in That Industry, Stay Away.

Chicago, Ill., March 11.—Five thousand lumber and sawmill workers are on strike in Portland, Oregon. The employers are receiving strike breakers in Minnesota, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor doing their utmost to support the bosses in getting them.

All supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World should hustle to get these facts before the workers of the country, so as to cut off the supply of men who might be inveigled into engaging themselves to take the strikers' places. W. E. Trautmann.

DE LEON IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7.—Daniel De Leon spoke here as advertised. The stir created by Gompers only added to the attendance at two excellent meetings. In conversation with your correspondent, De Leon reported having addressed a [illegible]eting in Chicago also.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

Kansas City, March 8, 1907.—There's nothing like being "on the road" to "find out." The Daily People office is a focus of information, all right. Into the office pour letters from all parts of the country. So alert are The People's correspondents that the paper can hardly do justice to all they send in. All this notwithstanding, 'long the road one has fairly to cut his way through a thick forest of interesting news. Here are but a few gleanings—so far.

In New Castle, Pa., I ran up against unexpected confirmation of W. W. Cox's theory, recently advanced in his reports to The People from the coal fields of Illinois, to the effect that John O'Neill is in league with the foes of Industrial Unionism. On his recent trip East to address Moyer-Haywood protest meetings, O'Neill was in New Castle. He struck the town some three or four days ahead of the meeting. Members of the iron, steel and tin workers' Union concluded to utilize O'Neill's presence in the interest of the I. W. W. Believing that, whatever his recent capers meant, they did not mean disloyalty to the principle that he claimed to uphold, these iron, steel and tin workers approached O'Neill with the request that, seeing he had several days at his disposal, he address their organization on Industrial Unionism. They said they would guarantee an attendance of at least 500 of their crafts men, and probably there would be double the number. O'NEILL REFUSED. The excuse was that the change of climate had hurt his throat. The men say his throat was in as good a condition as anybody's. He preferred to loiter idly around. O'Neill's silence was a more convincing argument than any the man could have delivered. It helped mightily to enlighten the men who saw O'Neill these many months whooping it up for Sherman. The men formed their opinion of the motive springs of a man who thus deliberately sought to deprive his own organization, the Western Federation of Miners, of the Eastern Labor support that it needs in its struggles out West, and vice versa. The effect was seen. My afternoon meeting was an earnest demonstration. A closed conference held in the evening at S. P. headquarters was, if anything, more effective.

As to Chicago, The People should keep there a well paid special reporter. The friends are willing; impossible, however, for them, having other work to attend to, to do even approximate justice to what is happening. A special reporter could be kept busy from "early dawn to dusk."

The first question that I suppose will be asked is, What about the Sherman Headquarters, where, according to Sherman's public utterances, the bulk of the I. W. W. is centered, with moneys rolling in from the "60,000 dues-paying members"? Upon good authority, honest and intelligent authority—authority from within, cross-questioned authority, the Sherman crew is "busted wide open"; Sherman himself (and forget not his "Hanneman is my name, Hanneman of New York") admits he lies stranded high and dry. They are absolutely idle at his office. They get no mail. His "Industrial Worker" is gotten up with paper that the I. W. W. had paid for. That he may be getting money is quite likely. But from where? 'Tis not from membership. On the other hand, the headquarters of the I. W. W. look like a busy hive. From Trautmann down, they are kept busy. Admirable is the work they have done. Their mail is huge.

Most interesting are the developments in the camp that is the obverse to the camp of which Sherman's camp is the reverse—the pure and simple political Socialist party camp. Where shall I begin?—Well, I have to begin somewhere——

The close mental, moral and "intellectual" affinity there is between the pure and simple bomb-ranter and the pure and simple politician-ranter is brought out in all its fullness in Chicago. The Chicago pure and simple political Socialist party is now doing, with regard to the imprisoned Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, exactly what the Chicago "Arbeiter-Zeitung," a physical-force-only Anarchist publication, did and is still doing with regard to the unfortunate men who were judicially murdered in Chicago in 1887 and three of whom were falsely imprisoned—they are coining the sufferings of the workers into gold for themselves. At the recent Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone protest meeting in Chicago, the pure and simple Socialist politician Collins stated: "If you give Coope [the S. P. candidate for Mayor] 100,000 votes that will set Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone free!" A riot immediately broke out at the meeting. The bulk of the large audience saw through the stupid deceit, and hooted the words; the pure and simple Socialist politicians applauded: an increase of their rapidly declining vote, the shrinking fig-leaf with which they cover their iniquities, means boodle and prospects of more. These peculators on the imprisoned victims of capitalism were so decidedly in the minority that Collins had to break off his speech in short order, and step down and out.

It is, however, with regard to their press that the S. P. and the shouters for bombs are most interesting to watch. The Anarchist "Arbeiter-Zeitung" is owned, through a mortgage, by whom?—BY A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN BRANDT; the S. P. "Daily Socialist" is owned by THREE CAPITALISTS—two Wallings and J. M. Paterson. These three capitalists have bought the expensive plant of the Worcester, Mass., "Spy," a capitalist paper that failed.

Undeterred by the ill omen of raising their venture upon a plant with failure for its record, they are in for business at Labor's expense—the business that "radical" capitalists are frequently seen ready to ply—the business of raising a pedestal for themselves and bossing things. In full masterhood of the paper, its capitalist owners hired "A. M. Simons, Editor" as they would hire a scrub-woman. They hired him, not because they think he can vocalize their unvocalized sentiments, but because they know that he will scrub as they dictate, and they are confident in this because of the plasticity that they noticed their applicant for the editorial scrub-womanship to be fitted with when he crooked before them the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning. That the spineless S. P. should be so afraid of owning its own press as to allow itself to be owned by "their press" is nothing new. Nevertheless, connected with and flowing from these manipulations are a series of incidents valuable to watch, and droll to contemplate.

The machinations of "A. M. Simons, Editor" to secure the editorial scrubwomanship of the "Daily Socialist" by the grace of its capitalist owners has had for its immediate effect the rifting of the hitherto compact set of shyster lawyers and other "intellectuals" who hitherto bossed the Chicago Socialist party's Tammany Hall machine. Those who are not in favor with the capitalist triumvirate realize that the bossing will henceforth be done by those who are in the good graces of the triumvirate. This means a diminution of the only thing Socialism means to them. Hence—WAR! When men fight, war is tragic; when monkeys fight, war is clownish. It is so in this instance. Hitherto, the leading intellectual who decried the "Anarchistic language of the S. L. P.," the "S. L. P.'s use of such terms as 'Working Class' and 'Class Struggle,'" the "S. L. P.'s narrowness in not realizing that the 'intellectuals' and the middle class, not the stupid working class, are the ones to establish Socialism," etc., etc., the "intellectual" who led in these views was a dapper lawyer, Thomas J. Morgan, later known to fame as "Tommy-I-I" from the fondness he entertains for himself. Now, Tommy—I—I is among the "outs" of the former compact set of bosses. "A. M. Simons, Editorial-Scrub-Woman" and his fraction are the "ins." This has caused a veritable French Revolution sort of an upheaval in the mind of Tommy—I—I, with a resulting revolution in the gentleman's language. At a recent meeting of the Cook County something Committee of the S. P., Tommy—I—I took the floor upon the subject of the "Daily Socialist." Though his sight be not heroic, his language was. He said, among other things: Shall we, the WORKING CLASS, tolerate such a thing!"—Tableau.—Those who remember George Eliot's description in "Middlemarch" of the miser Featherstone's illegitimate heir, as he stood "froglike" in his dead father's hall, may picture to themselves Tommy—I—I in the panoply of "we the working class."

Nor is this all. The Chicago S. P. furnishes other "horrible examples." As is well known, "International Socialism" is on the lips of these Berger-Volkszeitungites as frequently as "Law, Order and Morality" is on the lips of the Thaw capitalist class. Now, then, a kind of conference took place recently among themselves at Schoenhofen Halle, upon the subject of unity with the S. L. P. Some innocents among them had brought up the matter. Thereupon, one Arnold delivered a speech, of which the following sentences may furnish a fit idea: "We, Germans, have the upperhand in the Socialist party, which consists mostly of Germans. To unite with the Socialist Labor Party would be to transfer the upperhand to the scurvy Irish cattle [Eirische Lumpenviegh.] We Germans invented Socialism. We must keep the upper hand." How much like the language used in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of Nov. 15, 1903, "As to the Irish, they are corrupt to the marrow"!—Such "inventors of Socialism," however they may spout the Marxian motto "Proletarians of all countries, unite!", of course refused to unite. Arnold is an A. F. of L. man.

There's much more. This will do for the present.

DANIEL DE LEON.

ANTIPATRIOTISM

ADDRESS OF GUSTAVE HERVE AT THE CLOSE OF HIS TRIAL FOR ANTI-MILITARIST ACTIVITY, BEFORE THE JURY OF LA SEINE, DECEMBER, 1905.

Translated For The People By Solon De Leon

[Translator's Note.]

Gustave Hervé, historian of note and Professor of History at the Lycee of Sens, in Yonne, France, was arrested in the autumn of 1905 for signing, with several others, an anti-militarist poster with which the highways of that country were placarded at the time of the annual military maneuvres. He was tried before the Jury of the Seine district in December, 1905, on charges of preaching insubordination and treason; was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and his Professorship revoked. Later, on the accession of Clemenceau to the Prime Ministry in the early part of the present year, he was freed in the general amnesty announced by the latter, but not restored to his chair.

The following is his speech to the jury, at the close of his trial.

S. D. L.

December, 1906.

PREFACE TO THE FRENCH EDITION.

All Socialists call themselves Internationalists.

Among all Socialists, to be an Internationalist means to be in favor of the International Workingmen's Association.

But there are two widely different ways of understanding the International unity of workingmen.

There is the interpretation of the patriotic internationalists, and that of the antipatriotic internationalists.

The patriotic internationalists say: "The present countries, as history has made them, are ethical bodies, whose existence is of use to human progress. In spite of their shortcomings, hard as they are on the workingmen, they, the workingmen of each country, are in duty bound to defend these countries in case of attack.

"We are internationalists, but if the country in which we happen to have been born is attacked, we will defend it to the death."

Which is to say, in good French: "Workingmen of all countries, unite; but if your masters order you to cut each others' throats, carve away!"

This singular sort of internationalism failed a few months ago, to fulfill its promise. If war had broken out over Morrocco, between the capitalist classes of France and Germany, the two proletariats, French and German, would have protested through the mouths of their parliamentary declaimers; they would have exchanged resolutions proclaiming the fraternity of the two peoples; and then, with the utmost fraternity in the world, the two proletariats, French and German, would have set about murdering each other, to decide which of the two capitalist crews should control the Morroccan markets.

But fortunately, there is another way of understanding internationalism:—however much Jaures may declare it "sad, vile, base, repugnant, and reactionary," it is, nevertheless, the only logical and practical form of internationalism.

This second interpretation, I have already treated at length in "Leur Patrie" (Their Fatherland); I treated it in briefer form before the jury of la Seine, in the declaration which follows; it can be summed up more briefly still in these words:

"The present countries are cruel step-mothers to the proletariat.

"They are all alike, more or less, particularly now, that the capitalist regime is rendering uniform the material, intellectual and political life of the the laboring classes of all countries, now that the introduction of the capitalist regime in Russia will force even Czardom itself to grant to the Russian workingman the essentials of political liberty.

"There is at present no country so superior to any other, that its working class should get themselves killed in its defense.

"In case of mobilization, regardless of who the aggressor appears to be (for, after all, when a war breaks out, one can never tell who the real aggressor is), the proletariat of the belligerent countries should respond to the call to arms, by an insurrection against their rulers, to try, each within his own boundaries, to establish the Socialist or Communist regime.

"Rebellion sooner than war!"

The patriotic internationalism and the antipatriotic resemble each other as does day, night.

The former is compatible with a legal career; the latter is a vice prohibitory to one's entrance to the bar, at least to the bar of Paris, which proclaims that "the universal conscience disapproves of it."

The first is in the best odor with the French free-masonry; the second has been solemnly repudiated by the grand councils of the Grand-Orient de France, and the Scottish lodges.

The patriotic internationalism permits a Socialist candidate to whistle in a goodly number of non-Socialist votes; the antipatriotic internationalism prevents a Socialist candidate from getting any votes but those of the conscious revolutionists.

The one leads to vice-presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, and within an ace of the ministry; the other leads before the jury and to jail.

So far, the Socialist Party, run in all countries by its parliamentary general staffs, which are in turn controlled by their vote-catching prepossessions, has refused either in its national or international congresses, to come out flat and distinguish between these two so widely opposed forms of internationalism.

The question is sure to be brought up in the next national convention of the French section of the International, and subsequently at the next International Congress.

It will be asked point blank of the Socialist Party, whether or no it will respond to the next order for mobilization by an insurrection, and whether or no it will resolutely take up the study of ways and means best calculated to insure the success of such an uprising.

The Party's answer will show whether it has degenerated into a party of politicians occupied solely with electoral pottering, or whether it is a party of revolutionary activity.

At the moment of my entrance into prison, perhaps for four years, I commit to the care of the militant Socialists of the various sections of our International, the following plain exposition of antipatriotic ideas, for the holding of which twenty-five comrades and myself are about to enjoy, in "the freest and sweetest of home-lands" an aggregate of thirty-six years' imprisonment, and 2,500 francs' fine.

I entrust it to them with the hope that they will spread it everywhere, and in spite of everything.

I am of the conviction that after the reading thereof, it will be understood by all Socialists who know what they mean when they speak of the class struggle, and also, and equally well, by the jury of la Seine itself, that antipatriotism is not a "sort of anarchism," or a "secondary action," but one of the most effective forms of "direct action" against the capitalist class, and at the same time a practical, didactic method of developing in the proletarian masses a full and un-clouded class-consciousness.

GUSTAVE HERVE.

ANTIPATRIOTISM.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—

The trial is scheduled to close to-day, after the speech of Urbain Gohier. We were overjoyed to find that our good friend Gohier of the Dreyfus affair, who was our comfort throughout, in hours of difficulty, that our Gohier had not been warped, as for a while some feared, to the bloody and senseless antisemitism which is just now the dishonor of Russia.

Our lawyers say, and it is far from us to doubt them, that after his mighty invective against militarism, that after such spirit, such humor, such ability, such logic, acquitment is certain for all of us.

In fact, if acquitment were our sole purpose in coming here, it would be to our interest, after hearing Gohier, to keep quiet.

It is encumbent upon me to state why it is that we have sought to prolong these debates, at the risk of adding to your fatigue, and of detaining you here several days longer, at the end of December, the time of the expiration of your terms, and of the family festivities common at the close of the year.

It is certain that my friend Gohier—I can say it without offending him,—is the one among us, who by his birth, education and language, is least distantly removed from you; he is the only one among us, in whom still remains, perhaps, a grain of patriotism.

If we should allow the trial to close with the impression produced by his discourse, it would look as if we were trying to hide, to shelter ourselves behind Gohier. Enough calumnies have already been flung at us; we have no desire to invite any more.

We have, moreover, another reason for speaking. It is not every day that the government supplies us with so resounding a tribunal as this. As a rule our public declarations reach your ears distorted, hard to recognize. Here we speak before the pick of the reporters of the Parisian press. We would never forgive ourselves for having let slip so auspicious an opportunity for making known to the whole public our exact beliefs.

I left to my friend and counsel, M. Lafont, the task of defending my person; a necessary task, for it was not demanded that my evil reputation should work harm to my fellow-defendants; but also a difficult one. For four years you have been reading, in your morning papers, that my life was occupied in trampling the flag in the mire, or in calling all the officers, without distinction, lace-frilled veterans, as if there were not among officers, as among the members of all other professions, both honorable men and scoundrels. An error, a lie, which you have heard trotted out every day for four years, has very nearly, I am afraid, become for you an unimpeachable truth.

For myself, however, I reserved the more interesting work of laying before you our antipatriotic belief, that belief which has mistakenly been dubbed "Hervéism," as if such propagandists as Yvetot and the other militant trades unionists who side with me, delayed to spread their antipatriotic doctrines until I plunged into the fray. This I say, not to lessen my share of the responsibility, but for the sake of truth. My role has merely been to disseminate certain ideas and sentiments which I have seen spring up among the proletarian and peasant classes, and of which I am but the doctrinaire, the theorician; and, for some time past, the standard bearer and the central figure.

These antipatriotic ideas are, at any rate, sufficiently new among the masses of the trades unions. Like all new ideas, they shock public opinion; they will seem shocking to you. It was that way with early Christianty; it was that way with Republicanism, at the time when republicans were looked upon throughout the country as bloodthirsty monsters, destructionists, and incendiaries.

There was once a heretic named John Huss. A century in advance of Luther he heralded and demanded the Protestant reformation. For that crime the council condemned him to be burnt. As this first martyr of Protestantism ascended the pile, an old devotee of the town of Constance came bringing yet another fagot, which she threw on the heap, evidently thinking it not high enough. "Sancta simplicitas," said John Huss, shrugging his shoulders in gentle pity.

That same devotee's spirit has been exhibited to-day, in this room, where the lawyers had hardly raised their voices in defence of the accused, when a young barrister, just admitted on probation, declared, on the advice of the Order, that we were only fit for the guillotine. It was not the guillotine, but the stake, that the worthy young fellow meant.

It is, indeed, the stake which, like all heretics, we deserve, who are heretics to the religion of patriotism. For the patriotism of modern nations is a religion, a religion fostered from the very cradle by the same devices that all religions have habitually made use of.

You know how a Catholic is made.

They begin with the infant in the cradle. The mother, while fondling it, teaches it prayers which it learns to repeat like a parrot; she informs it that there is a God, a paradise, a hell. Its brain, soft as wax, receives all these impressions without resistance.

When it reaches the age of seven, the mother, thinking all for the best, turns it over to the priest, who sows in the young head, with no niggard hand, the naive Biblical legends which were current in Israel 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, at a period when the Hebrew people had about as much intellectual culture as the Negroes of Behanzin.

At the same time, the theatrical pomp of the religious ceremonials, the music of the organ, the semi-obscurity of the churches, the incense swung in clouds from the altars, the sumptuous costumes of the officiating priests, all strike the imagination and set the nerves to tingling; from that time on, the child may become a scientist as great as Pasteur, yet his mind will refuse to work or to act in the matter of religion.

The process is no different for making us—and perhaps you, gentlemen of the jury—into patriots.

At an age when the critical faculties are not yet awakened within us, we have heard at the family table tales of horrible villainies committed by the Germans or the English, and deeds of glory achieved by the French. The German youngsters are at the same time being filled with stories of all sorts of crimes perpetrated by the French, the English, or the Russians.

We are taught that France is the land of the brave, the home of generosity and chivalry, and the refuge of liberty. They are saying the same things of their countries to the children of England, Germany, Russia, Japan; and in our innocence, we believe it all.

For Christmas presents, our fathers and even our mothers give us tin soldiers, guns, drums, bugles and trumpets.

And when this beautiful education has made of us patriots in the bud, the school—secular as well as parochial—puts the final patriotic touches on us. Do you recall those little school manuals in which the history of nations is doctored so as to present the French fatherland in its greatest glory? The German children are put through exactly similar courses, only these confine their praises strictly to Germany.

Do you recollect those textbooks of history which on each page cynically present some scene of carnage, or the likeness of some warrior? They do not treat us to only one; all of them are there pictured: Vercingetorix, Charles Martel, Duguesclin, Bayard, all the generals of Louis XIV including those who set fire to the Palatinate, all the generals of the Grand Army, who stained the banner of Valmy with blood from the veins of every nation; and finally, not even forgetting the vulture Napoleon himself, on his lofty perch in the Place Vendome.

Beneath each picture, are commentaries each line of which drips with hatred to foreigners, with national conceit, and the worship of the saber, all beautiful sentiments which the reading of the Petit Journal (with five million readers), the Petit Parisien, and other dailies of equally immense circulation, does nothing but foster and develop.

In order that the patriot may be perfect, in order that the virus may strike through to the bone, it only remains to rig him out in the pomps of war, which are even still more impressive than the pomps of the church.

It is no longer vestments glittering with gold and precious stones; these are replaced by uniforms in loud and gaudy colors, with red and blue, with gold braid, rosettes, and plumes.

The music of the organ is substituted by the more intoxicating strains of brasses and trumpets.

There are no more simple processions; these are replaced by grand reviews, after which we have all run, to see march by, in the sun and the dust, the interminable ranks of instruments of slaughter and of young men—the flower of the nation—marked for future butcheries. And then when, at the end of a stick, there passes the bit of cloth which stands as the sacred emblem of the land, a religious thrill runs from head to foot through the gathered patriots, and they uncover before it, devoutly, as their great-grandfathers uncovered before the blessed sacrament.

Ah, I know that I am wringing your consciences, gentlemen of the jury, and I wring them all the harder because you know that I speak the truth. I know that I am wringing the universal conscience of which the bar of Paris has instituted itself the so eloquent mouthpiece. But do you think that Voltaire, Diderot, and the other encyclopedists hurt nobody's conscience? It is indeed to be lamented, that every time a new society issues from the womb of a dying system, it does so only by a slow and painful process of parturition, which produces, quite contrary to the wish of the accoucheurs, the greatest anguish in the bosoms of those with whose previous convictions the new ideas do not happen to square.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

UNIONISM AND POLITICS

I.

(By H. J. Brimble, Florence, Col.)

It may be that with the publication of the second letter from John Sandgren of San Francisco, the discussion "As to Politics" is to be ended. I have no desire, however, to discuss the subject at length and would not take it up now were it not that our correspondent comes perilously near abusing the courtesy extended to him and makes statements which are not, and, in my opinion, can not be, substantiated.

In the letter which appeared in the Daily People of February 6, Sandgren says that we see "Some of the best fighters of the I. W. W. one night fearlessly proclaiming emancipation through organization and the next night 'holding the shield' and exhorting street audiences to vote the S. L. P. or S. P. ticket, when they know that such a course is as fruitless as an Eskimo's dog's barking at the moon. No, the shield is not needed, not appreciated, and does not shield."

My candid opinion is that the foregoing is neither in good taste nor true. I hold no brief for the S. P. and shall leave the defender of that party to its membership, but, as an S. L. P. man, I ask Sandgren to name the hypocrites who solicit votes for our party when they know that political action is worse than useless. If such exist anywhere other than in the imagination of our correspondent, facts relative to them should be forthcoming at once.

It is possible that Sandgren will "make good," but, even if he does, he has not indicted the S. L. P. One of our cardinal principles is that votes, as votes, are never to be solicited, we having no desire to play ahead of our speed; and if I know anything about the S. L. P. it is that this rule has been rigidly adhered to, in the press, on the street corner and in the hall. We have laughed at the S. P. talking about bringing the Socialist Republic into existence through the agency of a loosely thrown together mass of votes, but here we stand charged with a conscious hypocrisy compared to which the ignorant offense of the S. P. is as nothing.

It is up to Sandgren to tell us who the offenders are. Until he does so, I shall hold to the belief that he is reading into the minds of others opinions of his own; that he is incapable of entertaining the idea that men may differ with him and be either right or honest. It is possible that "Some of the best fighters of the I. W. W." are the conscious frauds which he describes, which reflects little credit upon themselves, upon the organization to which they belong and upon Sandgren who associates with them. It is possible that by stepping into an I. W. W. meeting monumental hypocrites are suddenly transformed into the most admirable of revolutionists. It is possible that a condition such as is suggested in Sandgren's letter exists in San Francisco. But I'm from Missouri and he'll have to show me.

That Sandgren places in the mouths of others opinions of his own is proved in the passage where he speaks of S. L. P. men "fearlessly proclaiming emancipation through organization," the inference being that they believe economic organization to be everything: that they are "Industrialists" at heart and S. L. P. men merely for effect. Where is the S. L. P. man who believes anything of the kind? And if he may be found what is he doing in the party? The very existence of the S. L. P. is a refutation of the idea advanced by our San Francisco correspondent. Would a bunch of hypocrites go down in their jeans to finance the different campaigns and would they give out of their scanty earnings to maintain the only press in which the man who is calling them names has a chance to express his views? I won't go so far as to suggest to Sandgren that we may differ with him and be right, but still I dare assert that we may hold to the necessity and the usefulness of political action and be honest!

If it be wrong on the part of the S. L. P. or S. P. member of the I. W. W. to say that the political shield is needed, how is it right to say that it is not needed? Sandgren practically charges the S. L. P. with attempting to force itself upon the I. W. W. as a political shield, something of which our party never was guilty, and then he assumes to speak for the union and say that "the shield is not needed, not appreciated, and does not shield". Would it not be just as well to leave the settlement of this question to the entire membership of the I. W. W. and Father Time?

The trouble with the "Industrialists" is that their arguments against political action on the part of the revolutionary proletariat are based entirely upon the abuse or misuse of the most significant development of civilization and not upon its use. Sandgren, I understand, is a surveyor. It makes no difference whether he is or not, however, so let us assume that he is. Mankind, he will admit, has been served and served well by the science of which he is a master. The use of it has been beneficial in the extreme, We know, however, that it has been put to use time and time again by land thieves in their theft of the public domain. Does that constitute an argument against its use? According to Sandgren's theory, it does. From the standpoint of our class, political action has been put to criminal use, but I fail to see wherein that renders impossible the right use of it.

If a Siwash Indian were given a surveying instrument it is hardly likely that he would or could put it to profitable use. But are we to suppose that, because of the Indian's ignorance, the instrument is useless in the hands of a trained man? The science of chemistry has been turned to the production of embalmed beef and adulterated foodstuffs in general, and I've heard one of the Sandgren type of mind denounce it as a fraud upon that account, but who knowing anything of the effect of capitalism upon chemistry, could fail to distinguish between the use and the abuse of the science? In the hands of thieves and ignoramuses the triumphs of civilization are as dangerous or as worthless as is the ballot in the hands of thieves and ignoramuses; and, per contra, in the hands of he who knows what they are and is capable of putting them to good use they are as much of a force for good as is the ballot, or, better said, political action, in the hands of the man or woman of the working class who knows what is implied therein and is determined to put the knowledge into effect.

I take issue with Sandgren on another point. He takes it for granted that political action with the S. L. P. spells parliamentarism. This mistake is unpardonable, seeing that the difference between revolutionary political action and parliamentarism has been made clear times without number in our press. He seems to think it impossible that a man may be as much of a revolutionist on the political field as upon the economic. Accoring to his theory, the most ardent Industrial Unionist, as quickly as he steps into the political arena, becomes a very tame cat, indeed, if not worse.

Now, is this a fact? Can Sandgren or anybody else prove that the I. W. W. man who holds to political action as a necessary concomitant of the economic lowers the banner of the Revolution when he organizes the party of labor, and becomes nothing more than a reformer? Fortunately, our critic kills himself on this very point in admitting that some of the best fighters of the I. W. W. belong to the S. L. P. and S. P. A belief in the necessity of political action has not quenched the revolutionary spirit in these men and if any of them should, in the course of time, be elected to office, I am persuaded that they will give Sandgren, as a manufacturer of theories, something to think about.

I know that one of our critics in New York dragged into the discussion a manikin labeled "S. L. P." and then complacently proceeded to knock the stuffing out of it. But the bold Arturo wasn't as careful as he might have been. Through holes in the clothing of his figure the excelsior was plainly visible, and I ask to be excused from accepting as representative of the S. L. P. something which I never came across in real life.

The fact of the matter is that the "Industrialists" would unload on the S. L. P. and the revolutionary element of the S. P., that which allies itself with the I. W. W., the delinquencies of capitalist political parties and the vagaries of the S. L. P. We have never been given the chance to show what we can do, yet are held responsible for the sins and mistakes of those who have had the chance and abused or misused it. There are those who say that the I. W. W. is no better than craftunionism. Is Sandgren willing to accept this as being true, or will he insist that, being a radical departure, Industrial Unionism cannot be held responsible for the sins and the mistakes of the pure and simple brigade? There are those who insist that any kind of unionism is a mistake. Sandgren would laugh at the idea. Let me remind him, then, that his justification of the I. W. W. applies with equal force to the S. L. P.

In questions of fact our critic fares badly. He made a great point in his first letter of the circumstance that the people of Colorado carried an 8-hour day law by a majority of over 46,000, only to have its will set aside by the capitalist class. This is one of the "facts which never went through the empty formula of occurring." The people of Colorado never voted on an 8-hour day law, as they haven't the referendum it is impossible that they should have done so. What they did vote on was an amendment to the constitution the aim of which was to make possible the passage of the law desired, and even this they spoiled by returning to office men "open to conviction," men more interested in having the proposed bill named after them than in passing the bill itself, men who smoked the cigars and guzzled the whiskey and retailed the excuses for failure to pass the bill furnished by the corporations against which the bill was aimed, men against whom the I. W. W., in its present form offers us no protection, but against whom the working class may be protected by the S. L. P. Not a single Socialist was elected to the Assembly. It was capitalistic to the last man, and when Sandgren shall have proved that we of the S. L. P. are responsible for the actions of men with whom the property issue is never raised, he will have proved that there is nothing in the program mapped out by our party.

The people of this state were, in the instance spoken of, parliamentarists. They believed that their condition was to be bettered within capitalism and through capitalist agencies. This, instead of proving the "political shield" unnecessary, but emphasizes the necessity of it. Comrade De Leon, in his lecture on the "Burning Question," proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the working class, no matter how many times it be defeated on the economic field, must, by reason of the conditions of its existence, continue to organize. He argued from that that our part is to organize our class along right lines. And the same line of reasoning applies to the political phase of the labor movement, a similar state of affairs obtaining in politics. The working class, beaten and betrayed time after time, will, as things go now, express itself politically. If we are in the way of solving the problem of successful organization on the economic field with the I. W. W., then what remains for us to do on the political is very clear. The reason for the existence of the I. W. W. is, substantially, the reason for the existence of the S. L. P.

It is argued by our San Francisco correspondent that the capitalist class is merely amused so long as the workers are "still voting." And, in the face of this, he makes much in another place of the fact that the workers are disfranchised at wholesale by the agents of our friend, the enemy. Now, if there be no menace to the capitalist class in political action on the part of the proletariat, why need it bother with the very risky business of disfranchisement? The fact is that it does bother and would bother more, if it dared, which proves that it sees a little deeper into the question than does Sandgren. The ballot in the hands of one who sees in himself a potential capitalist is a different thing from the ballot in the hands of he who sees nothing in capitalism for his class and whose mind is set on the Socialist Republic.

To-day we see the Southern capitalists all but a unit for the taking away of the vote from the Negro. Why? For the reason that the colored man is developing into something more than an ignorant tool and is, in a word, challenging the supremacy of the master class. The capitalist of the North takes a leaf from the book of his Southern brother. You don't hear him protesting against the disfranchisement of the Negro. Thirty years ago what is being done through the South would have wrapped the North in flames of indignation. But now! The Northern capitalist declares that his wage-slave should be put in a political condition corresponding to that of the Negro. And Sandgren would have us play into his hands! Nothing in the ballot!" Nothing in political action? Explain, then, the action of the master class, North and South! Explain the activities of the German Emperor and his reactionaries in the late election! Explain the activities of the Russian bureaucrats in their proscription of revolutionary agitation! Veal and Gillhaus, S. L. P. agitators, with some experience in Colorado, both having been brutally treated—one run out of Cripple Creek, the other locked up, will smile grimly at Sandgren's contention.

Something has been said of the "agent provocateur" and this is phase of the question upon which we cannot be too well informed. Here again Colorado comes to the front with a striking lesson. In the famous train-wrecking case, Beckman, one of the leading witnesses for the prosecution, swore that he had been sent into the union by the Mine Owners' Association, and as he and McKinney, on the inside, with the thugs, Scott and Sterling, on the outside, worked up the case whereby it was attempted to send Parker, Kennison and Will Davis to the Penitentiary and to fasten upon the union the odium of being at the bottom of a horrible crime, we would be justified in inferring the reason for which the man was sent into the union, had he not admitted it, which he did.

What protection, I ask, does Sandgren's ideal union give us against the spy and the agent provocateur? How are they to be made known and headed off? Is it not a fact that the capitalist class has its agents in practically every union in America? And is the I. W. W. to be immune from this peril? Does not history show us that revolutionary movements, in some instances, have been led into traps prepared for them? And would not the Sandgren spirit render easy the task of the agent provocateur whenever the capitalists should decide that the I. W. W. is to be killed? What saved the I. W. W. in the crisis through which it lately passed? An application of the very principle which Sandgren decries and which his plan would render useless!

Some time ago Comrade M. D. Fitzgerald gave us some very interesting reminiscences of his career and it was suggested that the old-timers of the S. L. P. do the same, to the end that the younger members be enabled to avoid the errors into which we had fallen. Now, while my years are tender—I should say, few—I propose doing some-

(Continued on page three)

AS TO CONNOLLY'S REPORT

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The undersigned, members of the Party in New Jersey, request space for the publication of the following correspondence had with those members of the National Executive Committee who were present at the January meeting of this year. The correspondence is relative to the report, made to our recent State Convention by Comrade James Connolly, the New Jersey member of the N. E. C., the particulars of which appeared in the Daily People of February 28, and Weekly People of March 9, 1907.

Fraternally,
Julius Eck,
C. J. Wolf,
D. H. Schonleber,
Chs. Schrafft,
John Hossack,
Carl Zimmermann.

March 7, 1907.

I.

Following is copy of letter sent to Joseph Marek, N. E. C. member, Connecticut; Arthur E. Reimer, N. E. C. member, Massachusetts; D. E. Gilchrist, N. E. C. member, Pennsylvania; John Kircher, N. E. C. member, Ohio; Herman Richter, N. E. C. member, Michigan.

22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
February 28, 1907.

Dear Comrade:—

I am sending to the comrades of the N. E. C. the inclosed two letters that appear in to-day's issue of the Daily People. The first being a letter to the editor of The People, and the second his answer thereto, the whole concerning certain actions taken at the last session of the N. E. C.

Those of us who signed the letter to Comrade De Leon, including myself, desire to have from you, at your earliest convenience, your personal recollections of the matter in dispute.

Expecting to hear from you soon, and requesting that you address me as above, I having changed my home address recently, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
John Hossack.

II.

Answers to the above were received in the following order:

Cleveland, O., March 1, 1907.
John Hossack,
Jersey City, N. J.
Dear Comrade:—

Yours just received. In reply will say that De Leon's answer in The People is my reply to your committee. Connolly is in error in the matter.

Yours in haste,
John Kircher,
Ohio Member N. E. C.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 2, 1907.
Dear Hossack:—

Yours with newspaper enclosure received and noted. In reply I would advise you to go to the minutes of the last N. E. C. meeting for the information you seek; to my mind a much better way than asking a member to state his recollection of certain occurrences. Comrade Connolly is in error in several particulars and I cannot conceive how he has gotten so badly mixed up. But go to the minutes for a full and complete record.

Fraternally yours,
D. E. Gilchrist.

New Haven, Conn., March 4, 1907.
John Hossack,
Dear Comrade:—

Having received your letter of February 28, which I did not receive until the evening of March 3, on account of your addressing same to Bridgeport instead of New Haven, and having read the report of Comrade Connolly to the State convention of New Jersey, and Comrade De Leon's answer to same, also having made up my mind to write to the Daily and Weekly People my position in upholding Comrade Richter's motion, and voting against that of Comrade Connolly, before I received your letter, I am sending it along by same mail.

I herewith state to yourself, as well as to the comrades that signed the letter to Comrade De Leon, that I fully concur in his (De Leon's) reply to yourselves as against the report of Comrade Connolly, which in my opinion was uncalled for, in so far as that the N. E. C. voted away its power over the editor of the Party organs, and putting in the editor's hands the dictatorship of the Party organization.

Fraternally,
Joseph Marek.

So. Boston, Mass., March 3, 1907.
John Hossack,
Dear Comrade:—

I received your note of February 28, 1907, requesting me to give you, and others, my version of what was said at the last N. E. C. meeting, relative to the discussion of the rights and duties of the N. E. C., and the editor, concerning the publication of matter in the Party Press.

I was surprised to read in your letter to the editor, Connolly's claim that the N. E. C. voted away its right of supervision over the editor and the contents of The People. I have no recollection of the N. E. C. doing any such thing. Had I understood that the motion of Connolly, the defeat of which he claims gave the editor such rights (which by no means do I concede that it did) I should have immediately protested against it as being a violation of the Constitution (See Article IX. and X. of the same), a protest which I think Connolly should have made at the time—if he thought that the defeat of his motion took away such powers from the N. E. C.

I was of the opinion, as the editor stated in his reply, that it was the Sub-Committee rights that were under discussion, not the N. E. C.

I am sorry that this matter is being brought up at such a time when every one seems to have his hands full of work. I also regret to see, in your note to the editor, that Connolly claims that it was sentiment on the part of some of the members for the editor, through his presence, that dictated their actions. I for one can say that my actions and conclusions were not arrived at through any sentiment for the editor, or anybody else, at that meeting, and I think it is unfair to the members that such inference has been made. I will refrain at present from making any lengthy statement as to what was said or done at the meeting, except it be done in an official way.

Trusting that this matter will be satisfactorily adjusted, I am,

Yours fraternally,
Arthur E. Reimer,
N. E. C. Member from Massachusetts.

Hamtramck, March 3, 1907.
John Hossack,
Jersey City, N. J.,
Dear Comrade:—

Your letter of February 28 requesting my personal recollection of the matter in dispute, at hand—the matter that led up to the making of the motion by the N. E. C. member, J. Connolly, and its defeat, and the meaning or effect of this action by the N. E. C. toward the Party and the editor of our Party organs.

In complying with your request, let me say, at the very outset, that I have carefully read the letter to, and the reply by the editor, in the matter. After consulting my own notes, I find that the reply by the editor, as to the cause leading up to, and the intent of the action taken, is in accordance with the facts, and consecutive as they took place, and I have no doubt will be corroborated by the minutes of the N. E. C. session though they were kept in long hand, and only the motion itself is, perhaps, recorded, and not the arguments upon it.

Furthermore, comrades of New Jersey, I am at a loss to understand how Comrade Connolly could have arrived at the interpretation of the action by the N. E. C., that he reported to you upon the doings of that session, as brought out in your letter to Comrade De Leon, editor. It can only be the result of sentiments and ideas that ignore entirely the scope and purpose of the N. E. C., as well as that of the editor, as laid down in the Constitution as well as resolutions adopted by the legislative body, the National Convention, and then approved by referendum vote of the membership of the Party.

The refusal of the editor to publish the reply of the Sub-Committee on the Transvaal matter, for the reasons stated by the editor, was before the N. E. C. for consideration. After the matter had been presented Connolly made his motion. I am not sure whether it said N. E. C. or Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. has the right to publish any matter in the Party organ. I am inclined to believe that he put it N. E. C. as I recollect speaking upon his motion and pointing out that what the motion intended was so obvious that a motion was ridiculous, and worse—was irrelevant to the matter under consideration: the rights and powers of the Sub-Committee and the editor. The majority of the N. E. C. members by their votes gave expression to the same views, hence the defeat of Comrade Connolly's motion.

If he meant the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, the same result follows, as it went contrary to a motion previously adopted unanimously, and given in full in De Leon's answer, and was therefore out of order, hence it was voted down. This is in substance, to my recollection, the acts by the N. E. C. that form the basis of Connolly's report to you and causing your inquiry.

If you will consult the Party's constitution, the provisions governing the N. E. C., you will find, even if the Connolly claim were true, it would be null and void. But, what passes my understanding is: how the rejection of a motion, though improper, senseless and irrelevant and out of place, if admitted to be sensible, for argument's sake, has a constructive force, that is, votes away the supervision of the N. E. C. over the Party's organ.

As there is a vote being taken to send the minutes of the N. E. C. sessions to State Committees, which, no doubt, will be carried, it will afford the opportunity to verify the above and further make evident the action taken as regards the letter of the Transvaal. The motion defining the functions of the Sub-Committee, as well as what constitutes an emergency, restates the general laws as interpreted by the N. E. C. governing the parties concerned.

In deliberating upon these matters the powers and duties of the editor of our press dovetailed into the matter more or less, and necessarily so. As a member I had the opportunity to observe the differences of opinion as to his conduct due, in my opinion, to lack of appreciation of all the factors and conditions bearing upon the publishing of our press as well as upon present Party laws. But I for one use this opportunity to resent with all emphasis the gratuitous insult of Comrade Connolly in making the statement that sentiment for the editor was the motive for rejecting his motion. The present Party law giving the editor charge of the contents of the Party Press does not confer any power that entitles him to reject anything "he sees fit." To refuse publication he must give his reason for such action, and if not satisfactory appeal to the N. E. C., national convention, etc., is open. On the other hand, Comrade De Leon's conception, as stated in his letter to you, of his relationship as editor to other agencies of the Party are my own and the N. E. C. adopting a motion inviting the editor to the sessions of the Sub-Committee without vote is other evidence of above.

In conclusion only good can come from a ventilation of the matter. It enables the membership as a whole to refresh their own understanding of the respective functions of the Party's executive and administrative organs, although the manner in which it came about is to be deplored.

Assuring you of my readiness to give you such other information as you may desire in the matter,

Yours fraternally,
H. Richter,
Michigan Member N.E.C. of S.L.P.

III.

The following is a copy of letter sent to Comrade Peter Jacobson, N. E. C. member New York State. It differs from the others for reasons which will appear upon reading it:

Jersey City, N. J., February 28, 1907.
Peter Jacobson,
Member N. E. C., State of New York,
Dear Comrade:—

I suppose the inclosed clipping from to-day's Daily People is superfluous to you, for you will very likely have read the letter that several of us New Jersey S. L. P. men sent to Comrade De Leon, and his prompt answer, before this reaches you. Of course, those of us who sent the letter are desirous of knowing as soon as possible what are the personal recollections of the N. E. C. members who attended that N. E. C. meeting, their personal recollections with regard to the question at issue.

For myself, I already know what your recollection is. As you know, I was present at the N. E. C. Sub-Committee meeting of February 24, when Connolly, having made practically the same statement which he made at the New Jersey Convention, Comrade Teichlauf volunteered the information that he was present at the N. E. C. meeting at the time of Connolly's motion and that it was all about the Sub-Committee's powers with regard to the Party press and not the N. E. C. powers in the premises. You corroborated Comrade Teichlauf. Nevertheless, as you are a member of the N. E. C., and as the other comrades who also signed the letter to Comrade De Leon were not present at this incident of February 24, I should like to have you inform us direct, your recollections in the matter. I shall esteem it a favor if you will make a prompt answer to our request, addressing letter to my house address, as given at the top of this sheet. I have changed my house address from the one recently appearing in The People.

Yours fraternally,
John Hossack.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 3, 1907.
John Hossack,
Jersey City, N. J.,
Dear Comrade:—

Yours of the 28th of February, 1907, at hand, and contents noted. I must say that Comrade Daniel De Leon in his letter in the Daily People of February 28, 1907, stated the proceedings of the N. E. C. and the action of that body on January 7th and 8th, 1907, better than I could do it. I must further approve of it as correct so far as my memory goes. I am not able to remember just the wording of the motion made by Comrade James Connolly. As a member of the Sub-Committee at that time I was at first in favor of the motion of Connolly, but, after the discussion the point was clearly made to me that it was dangerous to adopt a motion of that kind and I therefore recorded my vote against Connolly's motion—with the disapproval of the Sub-Committee members present at the time.

I do not agree with Connolly that the members of the N. E. C. voted away its rights of supervision over the editor and the contents of The People. I consider that the N. E. C. at its last meeting clearly proved that it is the controlling power over all Party affairs and that the Sub-Committee is not the N. E. C. when the N. E. C. is not in session, the Sub-Committee only having that power in cases of emergency.

Yours for the emancipation,
Peter Jacobson.

IV.

The following is the letter referred to, in Comrade Marek's answer to Comrade Hossack:—

New Haven, Conn., March 4, 1907.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—

To say—after reading the report of Comrade Connolly, New Jersey member of N. E. C., to the State convention of the S. L. P. of N. J., as far as that the N. E. C. had voted away its right over the supervision of the editor and contents of our party organ, The People—that I was surprised, is putting it mildly.

Being one of the four mentioned that defeated the motion of Comrade Connolly, I wish to state that I was not moved by sentiment for the editor of The People or any one else in any of my actions at the sessions of the N. E. C. Nor was I influenced, hypnotized or mesmerized by any one, but used the dictates of my reasoning powers (of which I hope I have some), and used the same for the best itnerests of our organization and fulfilled my duty to our organization as I pledged myself to do when accepting the nomination for member of N. E. C. And furthermore, I wish to state that in the course of a discussion on any issue in which arguments are presented showing me that a former opinion which I held was not based on a correct basis, that I certainly would change that opinion if the benefit of the change would accrue to the party of the question at issue.

Now to the question involved. I certainly did not understand throughout our deliberations that the N. E. C., by voting as it did upon the motion presented by Comrade Connolly was voting away its power of supervision of the editors of any of the party organs or any other rights or duties which are imposed upon it by the constitution of the S. L. P.; and I reiterate that it was not a question of the rights of the N. E. C., but as Comrade De Leon in his answer states to the members of the party of New Jersey, that the question was what were the duties of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., and what constituted an emergency in which case the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. was to act upon same without putting the matter before the N. E. C. there not being sufficient time to do so without endangering the party organization or any of its institutions.

I further wish to state that the answer of Comrade De Leon to the N. J. members demanding same is correct in all its details, as far as my memory serves me, having taken no notes of the proceedings as it was almost impossible to do so and at the same time follow the business being transacted at the sessions of the N. E. C., which business demanded the closest attention of the members of the N. E. C. to act upon intelligently.

If the members of the N. E. C. and other comrades who were present at the second day's session of the N. E. C. when Comrade Richter presented his resolution and before it was put to a vote recollect that during discussion of same, I said it was unnecessary to vote on same as a resolution or motion to the same effect defining the duties and what constituted an emergency for the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. to act upon was decided at the first session of the N. E. C. as now constituted (January, 1905). I being the only member present that served in the same capacity at the time referred the N. E. C. to minutes of the session above referred to if they could be produced; but another member of the N. E. C., I cannot recollect who it was, stated it would do no harm to reaffirm the same; the resolution was then endorsed.

Therefore, having supported the motion defining the duties as well as what shall constitute an emergency at the session of the N. E. C. (January, 1905), and as a matter of course supporting like resolution which was offered by Comrade Richter at the session of the N. E. C. of January, 1907, and after charing the arguments of Comrades Bohn, De Leon, Moren and other comrades relative to the Transvaal letter episode, I concluded that there was no emergency, as it mattered not whether the letter in question was sent before or after election in the Transvaal, as long as it was decided not to aid them financially on account of their position in regards to the race question, etc., therefore, upholding Comrade De Leon as against the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., as well as against the stand taken by Comrade Bohn in the matter. Naturally, when Comrade Connolly presented his motion I voted against it as I thought it would be putting too much power into the hands of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. and all others who wished to take advantage of same; otherwise, I don't see why the N. E. C. should have been constituted as it is now, and I sincerely believe had Comrade Connolly's motion prevailed giving **Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. is** power to attend to all matters in or out of their province thereby taking upon itself the functions of the N. E. C., the N. E. C. would resolve itself into a lot of figure heads, and an expense to the state organization sending them to the sessions of the N. E. C., thereby going back to the old form of the N. E. C. prior to 1905, and again jeopardizing the party organization by any unscrupulous person or clique; even though the the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. the formed of members from two or three different states, those states being in such close proximity that the members of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. must not live more than two hours' ride from meeting place of said Sub-Committee of N. E. C., as per constitution of the S. L. P., making it actually a local committee.

This, comrades, is my reason why I did not support the motion offered by Comrade Connolly, and now it's up to the comrades of the State of Connecticut as well as all other comrades throughout the country to censure me by having me removed as their representative on the N. E. C. from the State of Connecticut if in their opinion I have not kept my pledge which I signed when I accepted to represent them on the N. E. C.

In closing I would offer a proposition that if it would not entail too much expense on the Party that the minutes of all sessions of the N. E. C. and the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. be hereafter stenographically taken and that one copy be sent to each member of the N. E. C., one each to the members of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., and one to the secretaries of the various State Executive Committee thereby avoiding all such misunderstandings as occurred in the present case.

Fraternally,
Joseph Marek,
Member of the N. E. C. for Conn.
17 Auburn St., New Haven, Conn.

UNIONISM AND POLITICS

(Continued from page two)

thing of the kind myself. When I went into the S. L. P. my principal grievance with it was that the Socialist Republic would be brought into being before I had a fair chance to display my surpassing abilities, in which thought I established kinship with the Irish comrade who was afraid to lie abed mornings for fear that the great change would be made while he slept and he be thus denied the share in the glorious work which he felt to be justly his.

In 1898 we made a pretty fair campaign, one of our comrades being so enthusiastic that he blew himself right royally for Socialist literature, which he distributed right and left. He was sure that we would carry the state and, when we failed to do so, away he swung to the other extreme and swore that the case of the workingman was hopeless.

His case is illustrative of that of some of those who are at present declaring their lack of faith in political action. At first it was everything to them, and when the facts failed to justify their estimate, it became nothing. Now the economic movement occupies their minds to the exclusion of everything else. The political movement is nothing. But the I. W. W. isn't going to bring the Socialist Republic into existence the day after to-morrow. At the very best it has, within and without, a tremendous struggle before it; and what of those who expect more of it than circumstances justify? Will the dissatisfaction born of the lack of a sense of the fitness of things, which carried them out of the political movement into the exclusively economic, carry them out of the labor movement altogether, make of them hopeless pessimists? or will they rise to the stature of men, face the facts as they are and give them proper place and proportion?

Rome wasn't built in a day and at that the men who built it used every tool that came to hand. Can we, who have before us a task in comparison with which the building of a city sinks into insignificance, decline the use of such a mighty weapon as political action? That, in the hands of such an organization as the S. L. P. it threatens the existence of capitalism is made clear by the universal, systematic and year long efforts of the exploiters to render it of no avail. Only at its peril can our class fall back on antiquated and outgrown methods. Capitalism has a way of reaching down into the proletarian mind and poisoning the springs of action at their source and the only way in which this influence is to be overcome is to drop the hole-and-corner idea in the labor movement and bring it out into the light of day. And this means political action.

The political phase of the labor movement is as much of a fact and as indispensable to success as is the economic. I hold to the opinion, expressed some time ago, that the ideal movement is that in which the political and the economic go hand in hand. We haven't arrived at that stage yet, but that isn't saying that we never shall. I would suggest to the "Industrialists" that, before vociferously asserting the uselessness of political action, it be given a trial at the hands of revolutionists. Condemn it when it fails under those conditions.

II.

(By Chas. H. Corregan, Syracuse, N. Y.)

Now that the controversy "As to Politics" is ended, I desire to call the attention of BOTH sides in the discussion, to the clear and unmistakable position of the Socialist Labor Party, which they have either overlooked or would ignore. Every applicant for admission to the party is given an application blank, approved by the party and sent out from national headquarters, upon which are seven questions, all of which he must answer affirmatively, excepting the last. Question No. 8 is as follows:

"Is it, therefore, plain to you that the economic emancipation of labor must (not may be, but MUST) be achieved by the working people themselves, politically united into a party of their own class against all the political parties of capitalism?"

No amount of theorizing, evasion or mystification can wrest this forcible and plain question from its meaning. It means what it says. This has been, and is now, the position of the Socialist Labor Party. It is an outpost of the party, challenging all who desire to enter, and the abandonment of that outpost will be preliminary to the surrender of the citadel, the party itself.

Small wonder, after reading the articles by the editor of The People, in which this position is jeopardized, that men, like Cox, turn from political to economic organization as their sole salvation, or that others denounce the ballot as a paper joke, and cry out:

"Nur Pulver und Blei
Die machen uns frei."

(Lead and powder alone will make us free.)

The party stands where Franklin stood in 1731, and with the same historical backing. In his observations on the reading of history, he says: "The great affairs of the world, the wars and revolutions, are carried on and effected by political parties. The view of these parties is their present general (economic) interest, or what they take to be such."

No discussion in The People, even if it extended over twelve months, instead of three, will answer the purpose of a referendum in changing that position. A general vote must be taken.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, you tryants do defeat.
Nor strong tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

—SHAKESPEARE.

THE REAL REVOLUTIONARY NOTE.

Sunday morning the 9th inst. at Carnegie Music Hall, Alexis Aladin, the Russian peasant leader, sounded a note that will awaken a response in every working class heart in this country. Aladin spurned the questions put both in Europe and America, "Will you ever win freedom? Are you capable of self-government?" He answered "For centuries we have fought the hordes of Asia that you Europeans and Americans might have time to develop your nations and institutions." In this terse statement, Aladin disposed of two "serious" questions, showing freedom and self-government, such as we know it, to be dependent on those from whom the autocracy and its friends would fain withhold them.

This note awakens a response here, because the workers here are asked similar questions, to which they give similar answers. When asked, "Can you emancipate yourselves? Are you capable of self-maintenance and control?", its members answer, "We emancipated the negro and capitalism from chattel slavery; and make American society possible by our labor and ability." Like Aladin they turn the interrogation point against the oppressors, revealing once more that it is they who are incapable of self-emancipation, support and control, and not those who fain would rise.

This note of dignified self-assurance is essential to revolutionary success. It is at once the motive and justification of every effort in that direction. The class that is not fundamentally essential in any period of social development, is without aspirations and defense. It cannot respond to the spirit of the age nor hope for aught else but dismal failure and moral decadence, such as are now evident in the case of both the Russian bureaucracy and American plutocracy. It argues well for the cause of political liberation in Russia, and economic emancipation in America, that the movements in their behalf meet these requirements, and are opposed by such impotent forces.

SYMBOLICAL.

Good symbolism accurately represents the idea for which it stands. The winged-heels of Mercury accurately symbolize speed; as does the uplifted arm and hammer the strength of Labor. In the March "Machinists' Monthly Journal," on P. 251, there is a picture genuinely symbolical of the meaning of "labor politics," encouraged by "labor leaders" of the Gompers and O'Connell type. The picture represents a crescent surrounding a photo. At the right point of the crescent are mills and mines. From these, in solid phalanxes, which grow broader as they come nearer, pours an army of workingmen. They stop before a ballot box to deposit their votes; after which they again form ranks, pass up to the left point of the crescent, and disappear into the mills and mines once more. The photo is that of a union machinist elected to the Aldermanic chamber in Savannah, Ga. It is the most conspicuous thing on the page.

This picture is genuinely symbolical, because it represents, with unfailing accuracy, the significance of Gompers-O'Connell "labor politics." Labor, according to these politics, exalts a man, while itself is condemned to a round of endless toil. "A good union man" secures office, no doubt on a capitalist ticket, but labor's existence is measured by its tramp from one mine or mill to another, in the search for a master under capitalist wage slavery. There is no thought of erecting the industrial government of the working class and emancipating labor; that would be "unpractical" and "too ideal," hence the "practical" and the "perfectly ideal" symbolism of the March "Machinists' Monthly Journal."

Labor should spurn such art, for though good, in that it is truly representative, it is not of the best, in that it is lacking in lofty inspiration and aim. Give us a symbolism depicting labor in industrial council, surrounded by happy men, women and children, free from the toil and anxiety arising from the capitalist ownership of the means of production and distribution. Give us real labor politics, politics based on and enforced by working class economics, and aiming at the overthrow of capitalism, together with the inauguration of Socialism. Give us these, and art will conceive real symbolism, for then inspiration will be present in superabundance.

A FALSE PROPHET.

"Shonts is on the 'job'" of relieving congestion via transportation in this city, according to the press. It is feared the job will soon be on Shonts. Looking fifty year's ahead, he sees where the center of the city's population will be, and he makes plans to tap it. In fifty years he will have to undergo treatment for his eyesight, for then his plans will be found inadequate, and instead of having tapped the problem he will find the problem has tapped, i. e., exceeded and exhausted, him and his ingenuity. This has been the history of past Shonts and it is likely to be the same old story with the present one.

The cause of this phenomenon is apparent to serious students of social conditions. Congestion is not a matter of transportation but of concentration of industry and commerce in cities for profit. Industry and commerce require large numbers of men, women and children living near at hand, or within easy access, to operate and conduct them. They have a tendency to develop more rapidly than the means of travel. Forty story skyscrapers and giant factories go up with a greater rush than subways are dug or elevated railroads are electrified. The result is like attempting to force a quart of water in a pint bottle. Brooklyn Bridge "crushes" occur; "relief" is sought in a Williamsburg Bridge, where the same performance is repeated. And so it goes all up and down the line. Add to this, the oft-conflicting interests of the transportation companies, as in the case of the Interborough and the B. R. T.; and a bad situation is made worse than confounded. At best, the increase of transit facilities serves but to accentuate, instead of relieving congestion; so that the more Shonts plans, the more he will have to plan; until, finally he throws up the job in defeat.

The remedy for congestion is to be found in the decentralization of commerce and industry for profit. A greater number of less unwieldy centers must be established. There is a tendency already in this direction in the founding of small cities by large corporations, such as Gary, Ind. Under commerce and industry for social use, as proposed by Socialism, this tendency can be accentuated. Commerce will be greatly diminished, as the necessity for the same will be greatly decreased, there being no robbery of labor and no need for foreign markets, as a consequence.

Shonts is a false prophet. He's "on the job," but the job will be on him, until Socialism removes it.

HARRIMAN.

Harriman has spoken. Having spoken, the importance of his views, the position of the man, demand that he be heard; and, being heard, be also considered. It will not do to look upon his new role of confidant to "the public" with suspicion or distrust, for whether sincere or not his views of the future needs of capitalist society must be weighed and decided upon their respective merits.

Firstly, Harriman must be given credit for a comprehensive grasp of the situation; for organizing abilities equal to his dominant position; he is a new Caesar and Napoleon, facing new problems in a manner proportioned to their immensity. Harriman would spend billions developing transcontinental railroads, rebuilding and co-ordinating railroads; in a word, creating a railroad empire. He wishes the co-operation of the government and all classes of society. Will he succeed; will he get the support desired?

In answering either question prophesy will be appealed to only in so far as it accords with history. Harriman will succeed. His success will be due to his strategic position, aided by the logic of events. Controlling the greatest railroad systems in the country, Harriman will have the backing of the need for greater transportation facilities. This need is already giving Harriman power; it is already absorbing billions, forcing rebuilding and consolidation. Already does it have the support of both the government and the people, because their dependence on the railroads is greater than their control of them. Subsidies, direct and indirect, will be granted; and "the people" will succumb as they have always succumbed, through the power of superior material forces.

But it is not to be inferred that the success of Harriman will be enduring; no more than was the success of Caesar or Napoleon. Though great men the transitory importance of their respective societies was greater still. They destroyed and reconstructed after they had destroyed, only to make possible a still better development of society. So with Harriman. He proposes a revolution. Eliminating the wasteful wars of capitalist factions and applying the saving to the furtherance of his plans, Harriman requires the submission not so much of puny workmen as of great opposing capitalists. Consider what that means. Revolve it in your mind in the light of the recent great struggles in high finance and their far-reaching effect on modern society. Rebuilding the railroads, Harriman demands wider tracks, cars, engines, tunnels, reduced grades, more powerful bridges. Again consider what that means. It means the re-standardization of railroads, a fact that will either crush out the smaller roads, or compel their absorption by the bigger ones. This has been the history of past standardization, and it is likely to be the outcome of re-standardization. Again view the matter from the technical standpoint. Increased size means increased machinery and co-operative labor. Society will develop greater efficiency in greater production. In other words, mutual interdependence and productive power will increase. The whole result will be greater socialization and —Socialism; for it is inconceivable that, having overthrown Caesar and Napoleon, society will surrender to Harriman. Society will again seek democracy on a higher plane: the democracy of industrial government.

Harriman, the creature and creator of his time, will give way to the creatures and creators of the better time coming.

IBSEN AND NEWSPAPERS.

A recent review of some works on Ibsen, declares that the great Norwegian dramatist, studied people and culture through the careful perusual of newspapers. United with this study, was the power of keen observation. "To create is to see," he once explained. To such a genius, newspapers must have been invaluable, not only for what they contain but also for what they do not contain. The modern newspaper reflects modern society, not so much by what appears in it, as by that which it suppresses. Capitalism triumphs in modern society; it is arrogant and dominant, suppressing working class revolt and aspiration. What appears in the modern newspaper is mainly capitalist and the triumph of capitalism; what is suppressed is purely working class and the growth of Socialism. For these oppressed and suppressed elements—as those who can create, because they see, know—a new press is essential; a press that, striving for a future society, must be more than modern; rugged, strong, and ideal in aim, like a pioneer blazing the way for a newer and better commonwealth; a press in which working class emancipation in Socialism shall be the motive power, and the chronicle of the doings of capitalism the fuel wherewith to generate the same.

This new press is slowly arising. It has been battling for growth for years; sometimes to be absorbed in its rival; at other times to succumb to his greater backing and power. Hardship and struggle are its lot, but on it plods doing greater work and nearing its goal with each succeeding step. The forefront of this new press is represented by the organs of the Socialist Labor Party, the Daily and Weekly People. In their columns the most progressive of labor's economic and political organizations are promoted, to the end that Socialism may be evolved out of the decadence of Capitalism. They have hosts of friends, men and women and children who cherish them because they are the products of their intelligence and sacrifice, and who labor for them with a devotion that knows no flagging, no discouragement, because they represent their aspirations and fight for their realization in the co-operative commonwealth.

Next Sunday, at Grand Central Palace, these friends—these men, women and children of the working class, these pioneers of emancipation and Socialism—will rally to the aid of the new press. They will hold a festival comprising a symphony concert, bazaar and fair, ball and refreshments, to raise funds for their spokesmen and champions. Reader, they invite you to come and get acquainted with them; to enable them to make this the most successful festival held in the interests of the Daily and Weekly People.

Don't disappoint them; be there on time, 3:30 p. m.

AS TO POLITICS

ATTEMPTED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION PUT BY THE PEOPLE.

[No answers will be accepted except bona fide ones. Answers must confine themselves to the question, and not abuse the freedom granted by indulging in argumentation.]

By W. W. Cox, Springfield, Ill.

The question is, quoting from the Daily of January 30, to H. B. Hofman: "How can the ranks of the I. W. W., of the revolutionary army, intended to take and hold the means of production, etc., recruit the necessary forces for that eventful and final act of the revolution, if it starts by rejecting the civilized method of settling social disputes, offered by the political platform, and plants itself instead upon the principle of physical force only?"

The People itself answers the question in its last answer to Sandgren when it says: "Sandgren's array of items that foot up eighteen million child, woman, foreign, Negro, floating, and otherwise disfranchised wage workers by no means warrants the conclusion that they can in no manner be directly interested in politics. Far from it, the conclusion reveals one of the false notions that dominate the anti-political action mind. That mind cannot disengage itself from the notion that political action begins and ends with conventions, nominations of tickets and voting. This is false. Political action conducted by revolutionists, consists in something else besides those acts; it consists in something else infinitely more important than any or all of those acts; it consists in revolutionary agitation and education upon the civilized plane that presupposes a peaceful trial of strength; that is, settlement of the dispute. What is to be done with them (these child, woman, foreign, Negro, floating and otherwise disfranchised wage workers) politically? asks our friend. What? Fully sixty per cent of them, that is, all, except the infants and the sick can be made the carriers of the agitational and educational propaganda of the revolution conducted upon the civilized plane, though they be not entitled to cast a single vote, they can distribute literature, and those who have the gift, tho' foreign, female, Negro or otherwise disfranchised, can by speech promote the revolution by teaching it."

I repeat The People has answered its own question, and a political party is therefore wholly unnecessary.

[The passage quoted by Cox is correctly quoted from the answer given to Sandgren's contention that the millions of non-voters can take no part in political action. Cox considers that an answer to the question put by The People, and also correctly quoted by him. Cox's reasoning amounts to this—because The People has proved that certain things can be done THROUGH political action, therefore The People has proved that the same thing can be done WITHOUT political action.—This is the limit of false reasoning.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

LOUISVILLE'S PLAN

FOR SECURING SUBS TO PARTY PRESS—BASED ON EMULATION AND MUTUAL ENJOYMENT—SOME GOOD RESULTS.

For the week ending March 9th, we received 156 subs to the Weekly People, and 36 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 192, which is not so good as it should be, especially when it is considered that 49 of them were received from five places, leaving 143 subs as a record for the rest of those who are interested in pushing the Weekly People.

Those sending five or more subs were: H. T. Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, 15; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., 14; E. J. Shaw, Auburn, N. Y., 10; J. D. Carlson, New Britain, Conn., 5; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: San Francisco, Cal., $5; Hartford, Conn., $5; Tacoma, Wash., $2.50; Newport News, Va., $2.50.

This week we give the right of way to a letter from comrade Arnold, which, while personal to the manager, is of such general interest to those engaged in getting subs that we deem it deserving of fullest publicity. We may say that comrade Arnold's own efforts for the Weekly People are unflagging.

To the Manager,

I assure you it gives me great pleasure to send you in this little bunch of fourteen subs.

In a local Woolen mill a few days ago while waiting to see the engineer I pulled my copy of The People on another party in the engine room whom I did not know and asked him for a subscription, and while I was pointing out to him the kind of paper The People is he interrupted me to say, "Yes, I'll suscribe for it. I heard you make a speech one night down at 3rd and Market streets." I also secured the engineer's subscription when he came in.

Two subs were obtained from street car men while riding on their cars about four or five blocks, and one from a shoe dealer who had read one of my letters in the "Evening Post" of this city, and who wrote me to call upon him for an interview.

I mention these circumsances to illustrate how many a time the seed we sow is falling on good soil and doing good while we are unaware of it, and often inclined to feel discouraged and pessimistic.

Of the few men that I called on in the interest of The People I fell down on only two.

At last night's business meeting of Section Louisville a new and original plan was adopted for getting subs to the Party organs.

The section chose two comrades to act as captains, the one in the East and the other in the West end, of the two divisions of the section into which the members are divided, and these two divisions are to see which of them can secure each month the largest number of subscripers for our papers.

At every regular business meeting of the section the two captains and their lieutenants are to make reports of the work they have done in this line, and the side or division securing the lowest number of subs is required to donate a dollar to the library fund, or pay the bills occasionally for some "pure food refreshments" for the two divisions of the army.

James H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1907.

Let us hear what YOUR section will undertake to do for the spread of S. L. P. principles through the Party's most excellent medium of propaganda—the Weekly People.

Seattle, Wash., leads off this week with an order for $36.40 of Labor News literature; besides which we had orders to the following amounts: Salt Lake City, Utah, $8.75; Bridgeport, Conn., $6.50; Press Committee, Cincinnati, $5.20; Globe, Ariz., $5; Portland, Ore., $3.85; Goldfield, Nev., $3.21; Kansas City, Mo., $2.75; Somerville, Mass., $1.50; Dublin, Ind., $1.10; Pittsburg, Pa., $1.15; North Bend, Ore., $1.

Comrades, we need a little more of your help here. Send in some cash in advance orders for the new edition of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." During the past two months we have made strong efforts to collect outstanding accounts. In some instances we have not even received an answer though we have written three letters. This is not only bad business methods but also a carelessness toward Party institutions that has bad effects here. In the Section order of business a provision is made for "Financial Report." See that it gets consideration and if you have a personal account here let us hear from you. It is an unpleasant duty for us to dun members and organizations.

SUICIDAL CAPITALISM

Capitalism is duly bound to furnish the material of its own destruction. This role of self-executioner results from its inherent characteristics. On the 6th inst., Wall Street experienced a "rich man's panic," which is illustrative of the fact. Millions in wealth changed hands, leaving many much poorer than at the outset. The cause of this "rich man's panic" is said to have been "enforced liquidation."

What is this "enforced liquidation?" It is confiscation. It is the highway robber's plan of ambushing a victim and then murdering him in cold blood in order to obtain his valuables.

In this instance, the ambush consists of the means of exchange, which are used to induce loans and then force foreclosure on the borrower, compelling a settlement in stock or actual wealth that is tantamount to robbery, as it exceeds in value many times the original loan. It is a plain case of taking value without giving value; of theft, pure and simple.

The result of this looting of the looters—for after all, what is taken has already been expropriated from labor—is to concentrate wealth in still fewer hands and make their power of exploitation ever greater. It is this very concentration of wealth in fewer hands, which brings wrinkles to the brow of the capitalist "thinker," a la Carnegie and Roosevelt, who, fearful of its uninterrupted tendencies, would fain restrict it, by means of graduated inheritances and other devices. It is this very concentration of wealth which is oppressing society, which seeks to escape its domination and consequently attacks it with increasing vigor and determination from all sides. In brief, this "rich man's panic" accentuates the development of the very evils against whose ultimate consequences, bourgeois philanthropists and statesmen attempt futile restriction; and which society aims to get rid of with all the speed possible. This "rich man's panic" hastens the day, predicted by Marx, when the "expropriators will be expropriated, and the death-knell of capitalism sounded," by a long-abused society.

This "rich man's panic"—of which we will yet hear more—is the "rich man's," i. e., the capitalist's suicide. Capitalism is self-destructive and bound to hasten its own end. It remains for the working class to prepare to see that its last acts extend no further than itself; and to give it the burial circumstances demand.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

I.

"MEN OF ONE IDEA."

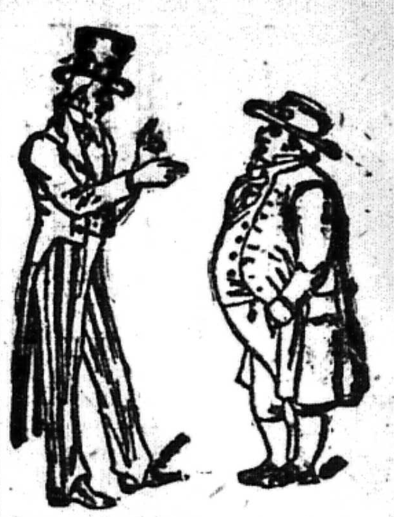
Scorn not the appellation of "narrow," and "men of one idea." Reproach is often a badge of honor; epithet, a mark of distinction. The "narrow" men, the "men of one idea," have always been men of great achievement. Oneness of thought concentrates energy and ideals. The result is definite effort, a clear goal, and success assured at the outset. A multiplicity of ideas dissipates force. It makes wobblers, straddlers and twaddlers of men, leading to their befuddlement, compromise and defeat. John Brown was a man of one idea; so was William Lloyd Garrison; likewise Wendell Philipps. Henry Clay personified many ideas; as did Daniel Webster. Posterity has no doubt as to which of these is the better: the Browns, Garrisons and Philippses surpass the Clays and Websters as electricity surpasses steam in dynamic force and power. Men of one idea, they were men of concentrated strength, and victorious.

Socialism is a thing of "one idea"—a society world-wide, owning all the natural and social resources, and producing distributing and governing fraternally; one for all and all for one. Like all "singular" ideas, Socialism's greatness consists in its comprehensiveness. Socialism holds that land and labor co-operatively exploited produce wealth that should consequently be co-operatively owned and distributed. Socialism declares that the end of life is living; not a property-career for the few who posses the means without which that end is impossible; and who use their posession to extort the wealth co-operatively produced, from the producers. Pivoting life on social effort instead of class property, Socialism makes war on the propertied class in favor of society. The bacteriologist finds in the human body, beneficial and parasitic germs. By means of inoculation, he promotes the struggle between them, in order that life may be preserved and advanced. Socialism finds in the social body, beneficial and parasitic classes, the working and the capitalist classes, respectively. By means of agitation, education and organization he promotes the class struggle between them, to the end that society may continue to progress. Thus, the Socialists, the "men of one idea," are like all one-idead men—men of comprehension and depth. Don't be afraid of being "a man of one idea."

In the old days of Socialism—in the "narrow" days of Marx, Engels, Liebknecth and Guesde, with their insistence on the class struggle and no compromise, Socialism was a comparatively greater force than it is in the present day—the "broad" days of Bernstein, Millerand and Jaures, with their compromising revisionism and corrupting "co-operation of the classes." In the old days, Socialism hurled the weight of its power at Capitaism with unerring precision—it was like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, shaking profoundly the placid arrogance of its foes, and promoting effectively working class interests, by its deadly destruction of capitalist thought. Now there is unsettlement, a reaction back to first principles, that is obstructed by the new conditions, and results in a diffusion of effort; the whole of which can best be likened, for the purposes of contrast, to a trifly-clouded atmosphere. The destructive evolutionary forces of capitalism are at present doing more for Socialist progress than the constructive revolutionary forces of Socialism.

Garrison, "the man of one idea," said when called to account for his severe language, "I will be as harsh as truth." Socialists should paraphrase him, when accused of narrowness, saying "We shall be as narrow as history, and as effective. We will stick to the class struggle, concentrating our efforts on the economic and political organization of the working class, for the overthrow of the present system of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism." If we do that, "narrow" as we are, we will have accomplished a revolution that will make possible the brotherhood of man. Then, as always, will true "narrowness" conduce to a greater universality.

James Donnelly.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have joined the "Tax Reformers' League of Tax Payers."

UNCLE SAM—What on earth have you, a workingman, got to do with tax reforms and tax payers! ?

B. J.—Am I not a tax payer?

U. S.—Not that I know of.

B. J.—Is not Labor the sole producer of all wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Are not taxes wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Why, then it follows that I, as a member of Labor, pay the taxes, and that lower taxes will make me better off.

U. S.—Oho! Did you read the account of our employers' ball last week, how my employer's wife had a diamond necklace on worth $5,000?

B. J.—Yes, and MY employer's wife had on a Brussel's lace bodice worth $6,500.

U. S.—Are that diamond necklace and that Brussel's lace bodice wealth or not?

B. J.—Wealth, of course.

U. S.—Produced by labor or produced by capital?

B. J. (with a look of disgust)—"By capital"? Of course not; by labor!

U. S.—Now, suppose that your employer and mine had not bought that necklace and bodice, would you and I be in the amount of money they cost? Would we be the possessors of that $11,500? Would our wages have gone up any higher?

B. J. (scratches his ears and, after a while, during which a drop of perspiration appears on his forehead)—No. We would not have been in that much money. Our wages would not have been any higher. We would have been just as badly off as we now are. It would have made no difference to us.

U. S.—Would you, in the face of these facts, say that, seeing luxury is wealth, and labor produces all wealth, therefore, you pay for luxury, and lower or less luxury will make you better off.

B. J.—I wish there were something around here I could sit on. I feel my head swimming.—This thing looks mixed up.—Let me see.—As Labor produces all wealth, and diamond necklaces and Brussels lace bodices are wealth, it does seem as if Labor paid for them.—But, yet,—

U. S.—Go on; guess you are on the right track—

B. J.—But then if I am no more money in pocket in case the thing was not bought,—then (very deliberately)—I CAN'T BE THE ONE THAT PAYS FOR IT! Ain't it?

U. S.—Just so. Go on!

B. J.—I can't. Here I am stuck fast.

U. S.—Just hook on to me and I'll pull you out. Your pickle comes from the wrong, the misleading use you make of the word PAY. Does a man PAY out of what he HAS NOT, or out of what HE HAS?

B. J.—How can a man pay out of what he has not? He pays, of course, out of what he has.

U. S.—Correct.—Now, did we ever have in our hands the $11.500 that our employers expended in Brussels lace bodices and diamond necklaces?

B. J. (decidedly hot in the collar)—Did we? No, by thunder!

U. S.—I am glad of your emphasis. We did not pay for them for the simple reason that we did not have the wealth to pay with. This clears up the point why less luxuries enjoyed by the employer does not mean more wealth left to us. Whether the employer indulges in luxuries or not, and whether he drops one sort of luxury and changes it for another, we are no poorer and no richer, because these luxuries are paid for by wealth that never was in our hands.

B. J.—That's certainly so.

U. S.—Apply these principles to the question of taxation, and you will realize their far-reaching importance.

B. J. puckers up his brows.

U. S.—All the wages of the whole working clas, put together, will not come anywhere near the amount of the taxes paid in the land. For the same reason that we could not have paid for the diamond necklace and Brussels lace bodice of our employers' wives, the working class cannot have paid these taxes. From year end to year end, it never had that amount of money in its hands to pay with.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

SUGGESTION WILL BE ACTED ON.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Please find enclosed ten cents. Can you send me, if you have any left, ten copies of the Daily People of Wednesday, February 27? I want the article "As to Politics" with the answer by the Editor to Charles Rice's questions, together with the editorial on the same page on the same subject.

This article expresses solid, sound, masterly, matchless logic and common sense. The article is a brilliant masterpiece on this all-important and burning ubject. The article should and will trike a responsive cord in every true ocialist heart. This article, together with the others on this discussion—"As to Politics"—should be printed in pamphlet form and poured into the camp of the workingmen all over this nation. I guarantee that it will illuminate the horizon of thousands, and help to rivet the forces of the genuine revolutionary men in the Socialist party for unity, on a solid rock ribbed foundation, which no power on earth can shake.

John Beehler.

New York, March 1.

"REVOLT" ON EXHIBITION IN TEXAS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The party of fifty-seven varieties, otherwise the Socialist party, held a meeting ast night at the corner of Utah and San Antonio streets. "Mother" Jones was the principal speaker. Her talk dealt in generalities, including statistics on wealth production and distribution, child and woman labor and an appeal for the workers to get together. She did not refer to the I. W. W. and but once to the Socialist party, and when she stated that if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were hung there would be a revolt of the working class, I wondered if the said "revolt" would be conducted by that middle class political expression, the Socialist party and its economic twin, the A. F. of L., and how far the Gompers gang would go when the bosses and the General Managers Association drew their sacred contracts on them?

As a sentimental appeal "Mother" Jones' speech was a success, as a revolutionary talk it was fine, but for a hard common sense practical application of revolutionary practice it was a failure. If the workers want to invite another Commune butchery let them follow the lead of the Socialist jarty and the A. F. of L. pure and simplers and they will get it.

At the conclusion of her talk "Mother" Jones had a collection taken up which she stated was to be used as an addition to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund. A few Debs books were sold and the Appeal to Reason distributed. Attendance about two hundred.

A. S. Dowler.

El Paso, Tex., February 26.

AMENDS DRISCOLL SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I desire to concur in the suggestion of Pat Driscoll in the matter of publishing the discussion "As to Politics." But would amend the suggestion that instead of publishing the discussion in full that the Editor write a pamphlet on the lines of the discussion. A pamphlet of that kind would be of inestimable value to the movement, appreciated by not only the new recruits but present members and also thousands of sympathizers of the S. L. P.

No discussion that has taken place in the party has been so interesting and instructive to me as this one. Very gratifying is it to note the able and masterly manner in which the Editor of The People has handled the party's position. Too much light can not be had on this subject, as attested by the series of questions asked by Charles Rice in the Daily People of the 27th ult.

Let us have a definite and exhaustive exposition of the principles of the Socialist Labor Party in pamphlet form is the wish of

Yours fraternally,
Ernest Romary.

Paterson, N. J., March 4.

BLIGHTING EFFECT OF CAPITALISM ON WOMEN.

the Daily and Weekly People— baneful and demoralizing are the of capitalism on the working class ularly on the very poor) is made t by the tendency of the female s to frequent liquor saloons a so-called "free lunch" is given. has lately come under my observa : a laundry is situated within a ock of where I reside, in which quite a number of girls are employed. At noon time they adjourn to a liquor store immediately across from my point of observation, and where a few months ago only a very small number could have been seen frequenting the place, now we observe groups of them going in and out every day. What struck me most forcibly, however, was the youthful appearance of some of them, their ages might have been between 15 and 21.

Now, I would like to ask some capitalist sophist (of the Mallock kind) what show if any have those poor girls—whose hardships and poisonous surroundings, forced upon them by virtue of the small wages paid to them, by a "Greedy bourgeoisie", whose only thought and ambition, is to get more profit out of their fellow beings—to become good self-respecting women? I am reliably informed that the majority are paid five dollars a week for a ten hour day. Is it any cause for wonderment why so many of our unfortunate sisters succumb to temptation under such a heavy handicap—certainly not to a person who possesses three cents worth of head and two cents worth of heart.

Capitalism is a blight! It pollutes all that it touches: and it is about time that men of character and energy who have not as yet been aroused, bestir themselves before it is too late—for the enemy is clandestinely, surreptitiously, and gradually trying to get the strangling-lock on the working class.

Read The People, ye workingmen and inform yourselves on what is going on, so as to be better prepared for the trials that must inevitably come to our class.

En avant, mes comarades!

John Plamondon.

New York, February 28.

THE DICK MILITARY BILL.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In The People I see some readers ask about the "Dick Military Bill" so-called. I wrote to M. D. McGuffey (Librarian of the Congressional Library), and he says it is distributed free by Members of Congress. If you can not get it that way, costs eighty cents in paper covers.

A rich man with whom I talked about this bill, said it became a law just like the law demonetizing silver. This man was a Democrat. But he allowed the bill was there for a deep laid plan—to round up the able-bodied men if there should be a riot.

A Colorado paper prints the following: "The Military despots in control of Colorado have informed the people that the new military law of congress is in force, and that every able bodied citizen of the state belongs to the militia whether they will or no!"

I can not get any paper to say anything about the Military Bill. People don't understand the bill. This bill, signed by Roosevelt, means military despotism, for this country!

L. Hawgensen.

Newton, N, J., March 2.

ANOTHER "DEATH BLOW."

To the Daily and Weekly People—Suspend publication of the "Weekly" and "Daily"; send back the money subscribed for the expense of moving; sell out the Labor News Company; disband the I. W. W. and you and your fellow militants "hit the trail" for the West, for "Socialism Was Given Its Death Blow" (Providence "Journal" of even date) at the election held at London, Eng., yesterday.

"The Municipal Ownership ticket failed of re-election," reads the article "municipal ownership and Socialism are one and the same thing," continues the writer, following are given the names of the parties who had tickets in the field but not one of the lot are called Socialists.

It seems to me, Sir, that the average newspaper reader must be a perfect specimen of the genus ignoramus. If it were not that the so-called public wanted to read trash no sheet would dare publish stuff that is without common sense or truth.

If the editors of the capitalists' sheets are ignorant of the meaning of the word Socialist they are not fit to hold their positions. If it is chicanery on their part in gulling the public into false beliefs on important economic and political truths that are vital, they should be pilloried by the Socialist speakers and writers at every opportunity.

When I see the workers in the great mills throughout this section of the State, going to their monotonous drudgery day after day, year after year, whole families of them, the children ignorant, the wives sent into the great prison-like factories to work the night shift, the men with their sunken chests, hollow eyes and pale faces, I feel sad, and think that their redemption is a long way off, that the ballot is a slow means of correcting the evils of our present system, that Socialism in America is a weak thing, and that there is danger of a bloody, awful revolution before the time is ripe for political action, but when I read the Capitalist press, the ravings against the doctrine of Marx, the contemptible means used to refute the scientific facts laid down, I am more hopeful, for I know that a dying man clutches at a straw, that he will even try to pull down his rescuer, so I know that Socialism is slowly but surely showing the light to thousands, that the brave intellectual men who are the avowed disciples of Marx are surely pressing against the Capitalist Class so that they must needs gasp and cry with the panic.

• • •

There are presumably intelligent people who firmly believe that an employer is doing an act of charity when he hires a man to do certain work for wages. I had that argument handed me but yesterday. To refute the idea I cited an instance of an electrical contractor in Providence who secured a job to install a motor. He was unable to do the work himself for the very simple reason that he did not know, so he hired a man to do the wiring. It does not seem possible that any human being with an atom of brains could not see that the contractor had no more to do with the setting of the motor than a child unborn, yet my opponent couldn't see it, and argued that if that particular contractor didn't get the job some other fellow would.

Now I argued that contractor is the same as the capitalists who control the great industrial establishments. They could no more puddle steel, design a motor, draw a plan, lay a brick or carve a stone without the labor of the workers than they could live without the assistance of these same laborers, but on the other hand if every member of the capitalist class was to be banished from this or any other country to-morroy, not one man or woman would be thrown out of employment, not one wheel would cease to turn, for the capitalists are naught but panderers, and parasites living upon the proceeds of honest labor.

Trusting that the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People will have a rousing reception at every place he visits, that his audiences will be reciprocative and the converts many, I am,

Yours fraternally,
"E. C."

Providence, R. I., March 3.

"HAYWOOD TO BE HANGED."

To the Daily and Weekly People—This Monday's editorial contains a letter, the source of the information of which is never to be doubted. Information that T. W. furnishes is always well based and invariably of great importance.

The question before us is now stronger than before: SHALL Haywood be hanged? And the answer must be now more emphatically than ever before: HE SHALL NOT!

Comrades, the critical moment is approaching. We must be wide awake to the situation. The Socialist Labor Party was the first to open fire against the enemies of our imprisoned brothers, against our common enemy—the Capitalist Class. We must not forget that the Mine Owners' Association whether wrong or right in its own judgment; whether it feels itself guilty or not will not stop short at any crime in order to prosecute Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or at least one of them, in order to defend their own position and to justify before the world their conduct in kidnapping these men. We must ever be alert to the fact that there is the whole Capitalist Class arrayed against the three men. It is a fight between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; with the former class as the instigator of the trouble.

If Haywood is the victim for whose life and blood the master class is yearning, then it is he who is most invaluable to us. Then it is he whom we, the workers of this land,—and just because of that—want to preserve.

John Brown's memory, aye his dust, may be sacred to us, but we want living John Browns. We need them for our cause. We MUST have them to help us free our enthralled fellow workers.

We need no new martyrs; the earth is painted red with too much of their precious blood. We need not furnish new martyrs for posterity to worship and to emulate. We want our brave boys to live, and with their lives to serve the best interests of our class, and while living to be the leaders and instructors of the ignorant and misled of our class.

Comrades, now is the time for work. What you have done until now does not count. It's what you are going to do now.

Let the mighty voice of giant Labor vibrate the air and resound all over the land and across the Oceans! Let the world know that what Labor WILLS MUST be done.

Get to work, Comrades, and quickly. Your mighty protest is the rock of their freedom.

Yours for the Cause,
Jennie D. Carliph.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 4,1907.

McPARLAND, CRIMINAL AND COWARD.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In a press report the other day, as published in the Daily People, "Buckshot" McParland is reported as making use of the expression "That he feared no man." (This to Richardson, counsel for Stephen Adams at Wallace, Idaho.) I have no hesitation in saying that from statements made to me twenty-five years ago that he lied when he used the aforesaid language. There was one man in that court room that he dreaded, that was the prisoner at the bar, knowing that Adams would not swear to the truth of the confession extorted from him.

Forty years ago on the first of next month, at that time a boy of 14 years, I, with our family, went to live at Buck, Mt. Carbon Co., Pa., and resided there until 1874, during that period were what might be called the strenuous days of Molly Maguirism; the panic of 1873 being on. I was away from the anthracite coal region until 1878. That year I was back again, in the Lehigh region. From the time I left until I got back were the years during which the Mollies were tried and executed.

Now for the statements as to "Buckshot's" bravery made to me by trustworthy men.

The first was in relation to the first trials held at Mauch Chunk. One Jack G. Hayes, who I remember well, told some of the young fellows in the patch where he lived that if he was at Mauch Chunk and permitted to testify that he as a Lieutenant of McParland, would prove that McParland was guilty as an accomplice and director in chief for some of the crimes that these men were then being tried for. Hayes was supplied with money to go to Mauch Chunk. When he reached there he was kidnapped; placed in limbo, and was not liberated until after the men were executed. I questioned this statement at the time made, although made by a personal friend. He reiterated the above with emphasis.

The second happened in Schuylkill County. The authorities were after Tom Hurley, which meant that "Buckshot" McParland was on the job. Hurley while on a passenger train in said county was apprised of the fact that McParland got on the same train at another station farther down the line. Hurley proceeded back through the train until he reached McParland and at the muzzle of a gun made McParland walk out on the platform and jump off. The train being under full headway, Hurley got off at the next station and that was the last of him in that section.

This statement I questioned at the time made, claiming that while I could easily concede that McParland was a moral degenerate, I was willing that he should be allowed at least enough animal courage to defend himself if brought to bay. This was denied with an oath; the facts as stated were repeated, and corroborated by a second party.

From the foregoing I am looking for something to happen at Boise during the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trials Especially in regard to witness for the defence. McParland, with physical force behind him, is, to my mind, capable of committing or causing to be committed any crime in the Decalogue or on the calendar; left to himself he is a coward. After the trail of blood he has left behind him, I am justified in believing that when he shuffles of his mortal coil that his polluted body will fill a desecrated grave.

J. J. Meighan.

Coytesville, N. J., March 5.

AN "ORIGINAL PLAN" FOR FAIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People—It may be of interest to the readers of the Daily and Weekly People to know that we are holding meetings every Sunday afternoon, excepting the 4th, at 2.30 P. M., at Eagle Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The meetings are becoming quite successful, and at next Sunday's meeting, we will have Mr. Hornberger, of this city, to speak on his original plan of national adjustment tax, for the benefit of the workingmen, so that we may be employed by the nation, state or municipality.

Of course, Mr. Hornberger scoffs at the idea of Socialism, and will prove an interesting target for the members of the I. W. W. and S. L. P., who will take part in the discussion which will follow the lecture.

It will be a hot time in the old town next Sunday afternoon at Eagle Hall. Readers of The People are asked to be present.

M.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 5.

ON ATTEMPTED UNITY IN CINCINNATI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the issue of the Daily People of today there appears a letter from B. S. Frayne, of Cincinnati, O., on the Unity Proposition, which they put up to the S. P. local in their city.

It appears to me that "Socialists," that is, those who are not parleying with terminology when using that title ought to exercise better judgment, than shown in their attempts to bring about "Unity" with impossible material.

Either the position of the S. L. P. and that assumed by many of its members, is an absurd one, when they make claim that the S. P. is an offshoot of the A. F. of L., or to be more precise that it is an organization whose sole purpose is to retard and sidetrack the Socialist movement in America, or they have been heretofore calumniating that organization.

Now, in either case Unity with it, is an impossibility and any attempt on the part of the S. L. P. as an organization to unite with the S. P. as an organization is a waste of time and energy.

If, when you state that according to your interpretation of the position of the S. P., it is the sidetracking organization you typify it to be, then if you attempt to unite with it your position in that matter is equally as illogical as their quasi position in the A. F. of L. You have got to reform it and as you have heretofore held that reform is the antithesis of revolution, in adopting such a method of procedure, you are swallowing your own words.

The position the Socialist should and ultimately will be compelled to adopt, will compel him to not stop short of the unconditional surrender of capitalism, along with its allies whoever they may be.

In looking over the field, we are compelled to perceive that the dominating factors in the A. F. of L. are hand in glove with the leading spirits who dominate in the body capitalistic, and it matters not who we are compelled to hit, if they through chaos or ignorance are in the way of the revolution, so much the worse for them, and, if the Socialist party, as an organization will continue in its policy of seconding the actions of the A. F. of L., we cannot possibly be deterred by a name, it must be swept aside, with the rest of the barriers to progress.

The only ones to unite are those who recognize the necessity of getting together in one body, to fight all opposing forces, whoever and whatever they may be, and the slowness of making progress to-day will be more than amended in the near future, when the correct position is ascertained and the enlightening working class, comprehending, with a clearer mental vision, the true from the false, will show by their own actions that which they consider the right.

S. A. Stodel.

New York City, March 2.

[Note:—Our correspondent's letter betrays evidence of a hasty perusal of Frayne's. He, accordingly, misses the point. Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, made no attempt to "unite with impossible material," but to confer with Local Cincinnati, Socialist Party, with a view to holding meetings to discuss the difference between the two parties. These meetings were intended to make a basis of union possible. The attempt decried by our correspondent came from Local Cincinnati, which insisted on unity without any preliminary discussion or understanding.—Acting Editor, The People.]

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following correspondence between Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party and Local Kings County, Socialist party, is herewith submitted without comment for the general information of Party members and all Socialists.

W. T.

Brooklyn, March 7, 1907.

I.

SECTION KINGS COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

222 Stockton Street.

Brooklyn, February 5, 1907.

Kings County, Socialist Party,
J. H. Weil, Secretary,
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.
949-955 Willoughby Ave.,
Brooklyn.

Comrades:—

At the last meeting of the County Committee of Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, held in Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton street, Brooklyn, on February 2, I was instructed to invite Local Brooklyn, Socialist Party, through you, to appoint a committee of five to meet a like committees from Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, for the purpose of considering the question of Socialist unity.

We believe that much sentiment in favor of considering this important subject exists both in Local Brooklyn and Section Kings County; and our only aim in issuing this invitation is to give this sentiment expression, in the hope that the final result will prove beneficial to the entire working class.

Yours fraternally,
William Teichlauf, Secretary.

II.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY, SOCIALIST PARTY.

Office: 949-955 Willoughby Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 11, 1907.

Socialist Labor Party,
Wm. Teichlauf, Secretary,

Comrades:—

Yours of the 5th inst. to hand and acted on by the County Committee. After a lengthy discussion it was ruled by the chairman and sustained by the majority of delegates present that the County Committee cannot grant your request, owing to the fact that at a borough meeting held last year a resolution was adopted inviting all S. L. P. comrades and all Socialists to join the Socialist party, and that the county committee has no right to overrule the decision of the superior body, the borough meeting.

Very truly yours,
Jos. A. Weil, Secretary.

AS TO RACE FEDERATION AND LANGUAGE BRANCHES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Permit me to say a few words in comment on the letter of our good comrade from Globe, Ariz. His criticism bears internal evidence of his good faith, and no one who is interested in the formation of the Irish Socialist Club can possibly take offense at it. His evident interest in the cause which we all have at heart makes it unnecessary that he should apologize for his ideas on the subject. Friendly criticism such as that has no sting. We welcome it.

However, the comrade is clearly reasoning in an inverted manner. The Irish Socialist Club is not to be a separate political organization but simply an educational organization, a CLUB, with the object of presenting the truths of Socialism to the Irish race, not Irish nationality, there is no Irish nationality. The Irish in America are not forward enough in the working class movement, though they should be in the front rank.

The Irish Club will not draw strength away from the S. L. P.; rather it ought to and no doubt will be the means of bringing a large number of men and women within the sphere of influence of the S. L. P. Experience has demonstrated that it is much more difficult for Germans, Jews, or members of other races to approach the Irish on the social question than it is for other members of the Irish race. And no doubt most people will recognize that the converse of this is also true. Marx and Engels say that the proletariat of each country must first deal with their own bourgeoisie and no doubt they would extend this to include proletarians of a bourgeois mind.

The Unity Club is a living example of what work can be done in an educational direction by such an organization. No one can truthfully deny that the Unity Club has been a benefit to the Socialist cause or to the S. L. P., which is the same thing. At its inception, while the Socialist party, or those in control of that party, frowned on it, the members of the S. L. P. who seem to be always willing to allign themselves with every sincere forward movement, immediately availed themselves of the opportunity to present their cause from its platform. I am personally aware of quite a number of persons who have adhered to the principles of the S. L. P. through this connection with the Unity Club. I can humbly reckon myself among this number.

The New York "Worker" has a notice which, unlike the above, is evidently inspired by a desire to deceive. It speaks of an attempt being made to form a separate organization of the Irish. Such is not the case. The Irish Socialist Club has actually been in existence for several months, and is just what its name implies, simply a club, which does not seek to found a separate political party, but to educate and direct as far as possible new recruits into the existing political movement.

I do not speak by authority of the Irish Socialist Club, but as an individual who has had something to do with the founding of the club.

Fraternally yours,
Thomas Flynn.

Niagara Falls, New York, Feb. 22.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—In asking questions, throw your bread on the water and patiently await its return. Questions can only be answered as conditions in this office permit. The questioner who demands one answer to three questions of fact involving considerable research, will please take notice.

PRESS COMMITTEE, LOCAL 12, I. W. W., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—See P. 1, Col. 6, Daily People, March 5.

W. F. N., HOLLAND, MICH.—To loan files of exchanges would be contrary to experience, which dictates the necessity of having them constantly at hand. They come in useful, when least expected. For these reasons, your request must be denied.

L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA—Both were received

L. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The question, should A. F. of L. members be allowed membership in the I. W. W., was decided at the last I. W. W. convention. They are admissable, provided they show their A. F. of L. membership to be compulsory. The question does not involve any great principle or tactics, at this phase of development; and is therefore unworthy of the space that will be given in preference to the many more important topics now being discussed in these columns.

M. A. G., WINONA, MINN.—Were it possible, by exposing their careers, to render ineffective the anti-Socialist efforts of notorious characters, the information would be gladly given. But when you have to deal with men and women to whom notoriety is the very source of life, and gratuitous advertisement is, consequently, welcome, the matter assumes an entirely different aspect. Read Morgan, Engels, Bebel and Lafargue on the subject treated; and you will be better able to assist our sympathizer to dispose of his opponents. These authorities are irrefutable.

A. B., NEWARK, N. J.—Your attention is called to the postal laws prohibiting newspapers from announcing raffles.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—The official correspondence was given the right of way. The publication of your own letter had already been decided upon when your last to us was received. Contributors should keep in mind that generosity is as essential with them as with us. So much similar matter pours into this office that some kind of selection must be made.

A. B. C., URBANA, ILL.—Wages are fundamentally determined by the cost of production, that is, the cost of maintaining and producing labor power. Supply and demand are the oscillations of the pendelum from this center of gravity; and while important they are not the final determining factors. Wages sometimes rise above and sometimes fall below the cost of living; but the rise and the fall tend in the long run to neutralize each other. Where wages are above the cost of living, they tend to attract more labor power, affording greater maintainence and production, until these advantages are outweighed by too great a supply. On the other hand, where wages are below the cost of living they tend to kill or drive off labor, until they again make possible the maintenance and procreation of labor power, and thereby attract the same. B. has the best of the argument.

TO OUR READERS—Information is wanted concerning the present whereabouts of Ernest Oatley, recently of New Haven, Conn. Address, Editor, Daily People, New York City.

100 B. K., NEW YORK CITY—First—J. F. Holland, delegate of the Eccentric Firemen, and Ernest Bohn, corresponding secretary of the C. F. U., were sent to Albany as a committee from the latter organization, to oppose the Local Option bill, which was before the Legislature for a second reading. Their report to the C. F. U. will be found in "The Circus," Daily People, Monday, February 25. That report reveals the customary pure and simple lobby use of "the mutual interests of capital and labor," in the interests of the boss brewers.

Second—No.

H. F. F., SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.—Your expectation exceeded your wisdom. "The Appeal To Reason," "Miners' Magazine," "Inter. Socialist Review," etc., etc., are flesh of Sherman's A. F. of L. flesh and bone of his A. F. of L. bone; and as they consistently rallied to his A. F. of L. attempt to scuttle revolutionary unionism, so also do they rally against open letters, like your own, calling attention to some of the motives probably underlying that attempt.

A. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The German vote is distributed as follows: Agrarians, 147,933; Guelphs, Danes, Alsatians, 172,078; minor parties, 260,513; Liberal Unionists, 343,369; German Nationalists, 447,308; Liberal Agrarians, 734,582; Conservatives, 1,070,658; National Liberals, 1,654,738; Centrists, 2,183,381; Social Democrats, 3,258,968.

In the election of Reichstag members, the voter must be twenty-five years of age and of good character.

The loss of Social Democratic seats despite an increased popular vote, is due partly to manipulation, but mainly to the territorial basis of representation, which gives the smaller rural districts control. At the founding of the German Empire, Germany was divided into 397 districts of about 100,000 inhabitants each; with one Reichstag member. Industrial development has caused some of these districts to decrease in population, others to grow enormously; so that districts now having about 700,000 inhabitants, for instance, are entitled to only one member, whereas were the basis of representation numerical they would be entitled to seven times that number. The Social Democrats lost seats, but gained enough votes to frighten capitalism, by this condition of German political affairs.

J. A. A., ALLENDALE, CAL.—Japan has her hands too full to attempt the subjugation of this country by colonization. Her capitalist class needs the so-called coolies in the development of their own industries, and the conquest of Korea and Manchuria. The colonization bugaboo is alternately raised and repudiated by the capitalist press, as occasion requires. Its only foundation is the secret military and naval service conducted by all "civilized" countries. For a Socialist to give up international solidarity on account of international spying is poor logic. Get rid of international spying by re-emphasizing all the principles that make for international solidarity.

TO ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week; busy.

J. R., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; V. H. K., NEW YORK CITY; H. A. A., BAY CITY, MICH.; A. M. S., TOLEDO, O.; C. W. E., BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.; M. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.; F. H. F., SYRACUSE, N. Y.; P. M., BUTTE, MONT.; T. H., MAYNARD, O.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. C., NEWARK, N. J.; R. M. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.; S. S., NEW YORK CITY—Matter received.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .... .50

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year $3.50

Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .50

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00

Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year 1.80

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave, Providence, R. I. per year .... .25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the Sub-Committee was held Sunday, March 10, at 3 P. M. The following members were present: McCormick, Romary, Jacobson, Wilton, Connolly, Moren, Olpp, Chase, Crawford, Teichlauf, Heyman. Absent, Vaughan, Neuhaus, Eck, Walters. Romary was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The financial report for the week ending March 2 showed: Receipts, $25.25; expenditures, $151.94. For the week ending March 9, receipts, $38.30; expenditures, $20.69.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, a letter explaining that his absence from the meeting was due to his having consented to speak at a Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone meeting at Hartford. From Paul Lundgard, organizer of Section Globe, Ariz., a request that thirty-five stamps lost be replaced. Granted. From Joseph Marek, N. E. C. member from Connecticut, requesting that a correction to the minutes of the meeting of February 24 be made, his vote not being there reported as having been counted in the vote of the N. E. C. which had been taken on the matter of sending the minutes of the N. E. C. to the State secretaries, Marek having voting in the affirmative. Granted. From J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz., application for membership-at-large. Granted. From S. Fisher, Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Federation, stating that the S. L. P. was invited to send fraternal delegates to the convention of the Federation, to be held Sunday, March 31. Motion made and seconded to elect two delegates. Carried. Bohn and Moskowitz were elected. From Hanson, Medford, Mass., on the vote being taken by the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation on the matter of affiliating with the S. L. P.; ordered filed.

The minutes of the last meeting of the N. E. C. were then read. A motion was made and seconded to instruct the National Secretary to issue a circular letter to the Sections elucidating a plan to increase the publication and sale of the Sue books and other literature of the Party. Carried. Motion made and seconded to excuse Frank Bohn's absence from the meeting. Carried.

Motion made and seconded to hold the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Saturday, March 23 at 7 P. M. Carried.

Motion made and seconded to instruct the National Secretary to notify the Auditing Committee that the books of the N. E. C. and Labor News Company should be audited. Carried. Chase, Wilton and Olpp were excused for non-attendance at meeting of February 24.

James Connolly made formal complaint against several Party members of the State of New Jersey, who, desiring to verify certain statements made by him to the New Jersey State Executive Committee, instead of making inquiry of the National Secretary, went to the Editor of the The People and then to the members of the N. E. C. Connolly also reported that a letter on this matter, written by him for publication, and mailed to the Daily People March 3 as yet had not been published, while other letters, from other members of the N. E. C., dated later, had been published. Motion made and seconded to elect a committee of three to investigate the matter. A point of order was made that the complaint was not submitted in writing; the point of order was sustained by the chair. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair and the decision of the chair was reversed. Teichlauf, Chase and Crawford were elected as the investigation committee. Chase made protest against Bohn for not having been sufficiently informed concerning the transactions of the meeting of February 24, at which he was not present. After discussion the protest was withdrawn.

Moved by Chase to reconsider the action of the Sub-Committee taken February 24 in connection with the complaint of D. E. Gilchrist. The point of order was raised that Chase, not having been present at the meeting of February 24, could not re-open the matter. Point of order was ruled by chair as well taken. Chase appealed from the decision of the chair. Chair sustained: Wilton, Heyman, Jacobson, Olpp, McCormick, Connolly, Crawford and Moren voting "yes," and Chase "no," Teichlauf not voting. John Hossack appeared before the committee and submitted certain written and verbal reports. Moved and seconded that the reports be received and filed. Moved and seconded that the minutes of the Sub-Committee be published as soon as possible after meetings.

A. Moren, Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

First regular meeting of the newly elected S. E. C., was held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City on Friday, March 8. Kuhn, Ebert, Olpp, Walsh, Moren and Augustine present; Lechner absent. Walsh in chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correpondence: from Section New York, Kings, Westchester, Richmond, Albany, Oneida, Monroe and members at large, general vote on candidates for S. E. C. members. The result showed Henry Kuhn, Justus Ebert, Timothy Walsh, Fred Olpp, Matthew Lechner, Adam Moren and Paul Augustine elected as the committee, in the order given. Harry Teichlauf, Max Neuhaus, Edmund Moonelis, E. A. Archer, E. Mueller, H. R. Englert and J. Hurwitz, were elected to fill vacancies in the order given. From Frank Bohn, National Secretary Socialist Labor Party, minutes of January meeting of N. E. C. Secretary was instructed to mark out unpublished parts and read them at the next meeting.

It was decided to call on New York N. E. C. member to report to the S. E. C. after each future meeting of the N. E. C.

Charter application of Section Kings County was endorsed.

Correspondence Bureau reported on correspondence with Sections Chautaqua, Queens, Albany, Schenectady and Troy; and on Reinstein homeward tour. Also an amount of correspondence done last month. Received.

Under election of officers Justus Ebert declined re-election as secretary, giving length of service and need of devoting his entire time to editorial duties as reasons therefor. Fred Olpp was elected his successor, by acclamation. Henry Kuhn was unanimously re-elected financial secretary-treasurer. Edmund Moonelis was again unanimously placed in charge of Correspondence Bureau.

It was decided to meet on the second and furth Fridays in the month at 6:30 p. m., at headquarters, Daily People building. Adjourned.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was held on March 10, at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. Union and Hudson County delegates absent. Ball in the chair. Minutes of last meeting approved as read; also reading of State convention report, and recommendations noted.

Communications:—From Peterson, of Plainfield; two from Eck, reporting conditions in Hoboken; from National Secretary Frank Bohn, on more regular reports from State Executive Committee. Received; secretaries to take note. Also minutes from N. E. C. Secretary to send same to Sections; Secretary to have same typewritten.

Bills for convention ordered paid.

Essex and Passaic County Sections report holding agitation meetings, Reinstein to be in Paterson on March 13 and 20.

Secretary was instructed to send campaign subscription lists to Sections, as the S. E. C. must have enough funds to have organizers in the State for four or five months.

The Correspondence Bureau will be left in the hands of Secretary.

Ball was elected as Secretary of Literature Agents for the State Committee. Organizers are urged to send names and addresses of Literary Agents to State Secretary.

Secretary was instructed to write to Frank Bohn about State loan and what literature could be secured for State work.

Financial secretary reports stamps on hand, 148. Money on hand, $43.55; expenses, $3.05.

John C. Butterworth, Secretary.

REINSTEIN'S TOUR.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, will lecture on "Anarchists, Socialist Politicians and Revolutionary Socialists" at Utica Turn Hall, Utica, Saturday, March 23, 8 P. M. Admission ten cents.

He will also lecture on the same subject at S. L. P. headquarters, Myers' Block, opposite City Hall, Syracuse, on Sunday, March 24, at 3 P. M. Admission free.

Reinstein dates have also been assigned to Troy, Thursday, March 21, and to Schenectady, March 22. Meeting places will be announced later.

PATERSON LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street, Paterson, N. J.

Wednesday, March 20, 8 P. M. Subject: "The Paris Commune and Its Lessons." Illustrated with Stereoptican Views. Lecturer, Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Admission free.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

MOVING FUND CONTINUES UPWRAD

ORIGINAL $2,000 MARK MORE THAN PASSED—SAME ENCOURAGING RING IN THE LETTERS RECEIVED.

The Moving Fund still continues its upward climb, now being over the original $2,000 mark. The same encouraging ring is manifested in the letters received. John M. Francis of DuQuoin, Ill., sends $2.75 and promises more, saying, "The press is the most important thing and must be maintained." W. W. Evans of Salt Lake City, Utah, sends $13.50, and the information, "we will try again." Chris Rossbach, Gloversville, N. Y., sends $4.80, and says: "Let us give one great push and the amount needed is assured." "Mechano Neural Therapy," Bronx, sends another $10.00 (2nd case); while Paul Kruger, Carthage, Mo., adds his mite, and concludes "more anon." These brief words epitomize the spirit of all the contributors.

Preparations for removing are being pushed at this end. The various plans for the final moves are all well under way, and the day for vacating the present location draws nearer. Hustle in the funds!

Amounts Received.

List 34, New Haven, Conn., N. Hoffman, 25c.; E. Sprang, 25c.; L. Schmidt, 10c.	$ .60
List 42, Du Quoin, Ill., J. Francis, 25c.; J. B. Francis, 25c.; W. Francis, 25c.; J. Dunn, 25c.; B. Brown, 50c.; W. Chambers, 25c.; J. Moody, 25c.; J. Cook, 25c.; M. Francis, 25c.; S. Francis, 25c.	2.75
List 67, New Bedford, Mass., J. Claudino, 50c.; T. Stevenson, 25c. R. Butterfield, 50c. T. Lonsdale, 25c.; D. MacGoff, 25c.; M. Goldstein, 25c.; L. Yates, 25c., J. Counsell, 25c.; C. Hawkins, 25c.; R. Brendel, 25c.; W. Ward, 25c., A. Yates, 25c., A. Whittaker, 25c.; J. Holden, 25c.; E. Touchette, 25c.; M. Lipsen, 25c.; Macfadden, 25c.	4.75
List 192, Cincinnati, O., Br. 2, F. Hueffner, 25c.; F. Steinbock, 25c.; E. Miller, 25c.; M. Finzel, 25c.; German Branch, $5	6.00
List 201, Cleveland, O., C. Nelson, $1; F. Brown, 50c.; S. Faith, $1.25; N. Braveman, 50c.; A. Brown, 50c.; I. Lagolick, 50c; Kirchenbaum, 25c.; L. Meltzer, 50c.; I. Needle, $1; B. Fillenbaum, 50c.; S. Fillenbaum, $1	7.50
List 262, Milwaukee, Wis., M. Ebenor, 25c.; S. Schernicka, 25c.; J. Dobrodenka, 25c.; G. Kottro, 25c.; W. Zeno, 10c.; S. Martin, 20c.; F. Dobrokena, 25c.; E. Karotz, 25c.; P. Schwartz, 15c.; F. Siegel, 25c.; J. Major, 25c.; Majer and Frau, 50c.; L. Meyer, 10c.	3.05
List 262, Milwaukee, Wis., F. Kramer, 25c.; H. Battema, 25c.; C. Kleer, 10c.; J. Viertaller, $1; B. Kleer, 50c.; A. Schnabel, 50c.; R. Babnik, 50c.; R. Dummel, 25c.; R. Babnik, $2; W. Byer, 25c.; C. Kaeshner, 25c.; H. Dunkel, 25c.; J. Herold, $1	7.10
List 268, Boston, Mass., F. Hanson, 50c.; K. Gronsin, 50c.	1.00
List 317, Salt Lake City, Utah, J. Exstein, $2; E. F. Grant, $2; J. Burdett, $2; R. Hasbrouk, $2; W. Evans, $2; A. Weinstock, 50c.; J. Hamlin, $1; J. Erskein, $1; Claude Clive, $1	13.50
List 363, Lansing, Mich., A. McInnes, $1; A. Wendrowicz, 10c.; T. Grobuski, 25c.	1.35
List 367, Gloversville, N. Y., C. Rosbach, 25c.; C. Huqua, 10c. A. Fritche, 15c.; E. Frederick, 25c.; L. Heckel, 25c.; E. Hauserman, 25c.; B. Backer, 25c.; G. Belgarde, 25c.; G. Germer, 25c.; J. Sturm, 25c.; A. Buchler, 25c.; H. Kratsch, 25c.; E. Goldberger, 25c.; G. Brown, 10c.; L. Gugenbergs, 25c.; J. Richter, 15c.; H. Burch, 10c.; A. Wilmer, 25c.; J. Newman, 25c.; F. Hommerby, 25c.; H. Zassin, 10c.; T. Minto, 10c.; J. Bonackey, 25c.	4.80
Connecticut, Bridgeport, J. Caxter	.75
Michigan, Detroit, J. Cortan, $3; F. Fabanski, 25c.; W. Hogue, 25c.	3.50
Missouri, Carthage, P. Kruger	.50
New Jersey, Jersey City, J. Schwanck, $1; Weehawken, J. Sweeny, $5	6.00
New York, Brooklyn, O. Hughes, $1; Newburgh, G. Leavizi, 75c.; New York City, W. McVeigh, $2; T. Shaughnessy, $1; "Mechano Neural Therapy" (2nd case) $10; Syracuse, J. Burns, $1	15.75
Ohio, Hamilton, Section Hamilton, S. L. P.	8.00
Wisconsin, Superior, Section Superior, S. L. P.	5.00
Total	$ 91.15
Previously acknowledged	1,979.16
Grand total	$2,070.31

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, March 8, 1907.

FINE PROGRAM

For Daily People Festival Concert—Many Good Numbers.

Mr. S. Zaveleff of the New York Symphony Orchestra, through whose efforts Section New York has been able to secure the services of the members of that excellent musical organization, has just forwarded the program of the concert to be rendered at the Daily People Festival, on Sunday afternoon, March 17th, at Grand Central Palace.

Aside from the orchestral members, which are of a high order, four very fine soloists will also appear.

Soloists: Mr. Leo Schulz, cello; Mr. E. Jahn, basso; Mr. M. Svedrovsky, violin; Miss Schnabel, piano.

Concert master, Mr. S. Zaveleff. Mr. Pasternak at the piano.

Program.

1. Overture, "Raymond," Thomas.
2. (For Strings.)
   (a) First Meeting, Grieg.
   (b) Gavotte, Bach.
3. Nocturne, Chopin.
   Mr. Leo Schulz.
4. Suite, Henry VIII. Saint Saens.
5. Faust Fantasie, Wieniowsky.
   Mr. M. Svedrovsky.
6. Polish Dances, Moszkowski.
   (a) Mazurka.
   (b) Krakoviak.
7. (a) Pilgrim Song, Tschaikowsky.
   (b) Two Grenadiers, Schuman.
   Mr. E. Jahn.
8. Selections Carmen, Bizet.
9. Piano Concerto, Saint Saens.
   Miss Schnabel.
10. Overture, Rienzi, Wagner.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO.

A pedro party and dance will be held by Section Erie County, S. L. P., this Saturday, March 16, at 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main near Genessee street. Handsome prizes will be given. Good music. Refreshments. Tickets, 15 cents.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

(Feb. 15, 1907, to March 9, 1907.)

John Lindgren, Brooklyn	$ 2.00
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.	10.00
Robert W. Smith, Lowell, Mass.	.50
Ed. Anderson, Duckabush, Wash.	.50
Total	$13.00

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

CLEVELAND COMMUNE FESTIVAL.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Celebration on SATURDAY evening, March 16th at Germania Hall (now Acme Hall). The celebration is expected to be the best ever held in Cleveland, as the following program will go to show:

1. Ooverture—
   Boehm and Zibell's Orchestra
2. "On to the Battle"—
   Socialist Lierdertafel
3. Alto Solo ....Miss Emily Bostel
4. "On the Sea" (Buck) Arion Quartet
5. "Bergmannsloos"—
   Socialist Liedertafel
6. Tenor Solo "Just Because"—
   (Burleigh) Mr. C. A. McEwen
7. "Tief in Staub und Moder"—
   Socialist Liedertafel
8. Recitation "Pray and Work"—
   Miss Daisy Rugg
9. "The Eve of the Revolution"—
   Singing Society of the Lettish Social Democratic Labor Party
10. Bass Solo "Sleep in the Deep"—
    Mr. T. A. Christian
11. Four-part Song ....Arion Quartette
12. "A Night in March"—
    Drama in one act by Ernest Soehgen

Characters:
Robert Trutzman, 70 years old—Ed. Hauser
Charles, Frederick and Emma—his children—A. Gessner, J. Thomann and Miss G. Ebenschweller.
First Barricader .... Simon Pimsner
Second Barricader ...... Henry Schulte
Third Barricader .... Joseph Palfy
Governor .... Richard Koeppel
Scene—Berlin. Time—1848.
Concluding in a grand tableau,
"At the Barricade."
Ball to follow program.

Tickets in advance 25c.; can be had from all Party members and at office of German Party Organ, 310 Champlain avenue. At the door, 50c. Program commences at 8 P. M. sharp.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

Comrades and sympathizers are asked to attend the Commune Festival given by Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, on SATURDAY evening, March 16th, at Friedmand Hall, 876 Grand avenue, corner Western avenue. A fine entertainment, good speaking and plenty of dancing awaits everybody that will attend. Tickets for same will be 25 cents.

ROTTEN SEWERAGE

CAUSES DISEASE AND EXCITEMENT IN GRAND JUNCTION, CAL.

Beautiful Natural Advantages Rendered Void by Dangerous Effects of Capitalism On Health and Happiness—Getting What They Voted For.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 5.—The people of our little city are a little excited over the work of the present City Council. In order to explain the situation so the outside world will know the condition that now obtains, it becomes necessary to go back say ten years.

Ten years ago a private company owned the only water system in Grand Junction. A little later the people voted for and installed their own plant and water system. Instead of securing the best of everything and putting in a first class system in every respect, the Dem-O-Republican Council then in power farmed the job out to a cheap John of a contractor, who worked the city for his profit only. The pump he put in was no good and had to be cast aside. The reservoir was of no value and had to be rebuilt by the city, in fact, the whole system was "on the bum."

We will now drift off to the sewer system long enough to show how it was installed; then we will come back to the water question again.

The people of Grand Junction want the best of everything when they pay for it. But they are getting sick in more ways than one of paying for the best and always getting the poorest.

The sewer system, like the water system, was built for the city by contract and we doubt if a poorer job was ever installed. But like the water system, its construction made large profits for the contractor and that is what a Dem-O-Republican Council is there for, to help work some graft. But the story that follows is a sad one and may be the means of losing Grand Junction's reputation as a health resort.

For years people came to Grand Junction from all over the country with weak lungs or other organic trouble in search of good health, here where our warm sunshine and pure air would build them up and make them strong again; but now behold the change. While we still have the warm sunshine and the pure bracing air, with the finest fruit in the world for the people to eat, yet in the very best, highest and cleanest part of the city the people are sick by the score, sick unto death, men women and children. It takes the strong as well as the weak, it is the harvest time for the doctors and undertakers.

What is the cause, you ask, of such a change? Well, that is easy. It is caused by our rotten sewer system that was built by contract for profit and not for use; it is giving the people what they voted for and the end is not yet.

Mayor Bunting, in his paper (the Sentinel), in trying to defend himself and Council, said the sickness was not caused by filth and dirt in the city, as over the half of all the sickness was located in the cleanest section of the city; and outlined the district as being from 8th to 12th street and from Main street to Ouray avenue, a district only four by five blocks in size; but the Mayor neglected to explain that every home in the district he had outlined was connected with our rotten sewer system.

It is hard for the Socialist to understand how the people can continue to vote for such a bunch of chumps (or grafters). If you have voted the Democratic or Republican ticket you are getting a pretty strong dose of what you voted for. When you get enough of such folly you might make a complete change to your own advantage by voting the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight; and to do that you must write the two words—Socialist Labor—at the top of your ballot. As long as you get what you vote for you have no kick at all.

Last spring the people of Grand Junction decided they wanted mountain water from a stream fed by clear sparkling springs. Bonds were voted in order to provide means to pipe the water from the stream selected to the city, a distance of some 20 miles. Instead of our Council constructing the pipe line themselves they have fooled along all summer and winter with a drunken sot of a contractor named Mitchel and at last gave him (Mitchel) the contract just as they intended to when the bonds were voted.

It is claimed that John O'Boyle, who is leader of the Council, is mortgaged to and owned by Orson Adams. This man O'Boyle was elected from the first ward and then moved from there to the third ward; but continued to hold his office in defiance of all law and justice. He had no more right to hold his office after moving out of the ward in which he was elected than a Governor of a State would have to hold his office if he should move to some other State.

All of this proves what the Socialists have always claimed, that all things under capitalism are run for and in the interest of the capitalist class, and it matters not how it is owned, if you want to change conditions you must change the system from capitalism to Socialism.

Vote for what you want and you will have no kick coming when you get it. Remember there is no half way ground on which to stand and that your vote will be counted for Socialism or capitalism. If it is Socialism you want, you must write the two words "Socialist" "Labor" at the op of your ballot.

S. L. P. Press Committee.

GRAND CONCERT
By Members of
The New York Symphony
Orchestra
LEO SCHULZ, CONDUCTOR
Under the Auspices of the
...SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY...
FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE
AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Ave., Bet. 43rd and 44th Sts.
On Sunday, March 17th, 1907, at 3 p. m.
EMINENT VOCAL SOLOISTS
TICKET ADMITTING ONE 25 CENTS
HAT CHECK TEN CENTS
VAUDEVILLE TO FOLLOW CONCERT BALL AT 8 P. M.

A KIRWAN DEFENDER MADE SADDER AND WISER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Permit me to use a little of the space in your valuable papers to relate a little incident that took place here about two weeks ago. During a discussion before quite a number of members of Butte local unions, John Lowney, member of the Executive Board of the W. F. of M., made the assertion that W. E. Trautmann was trying to injure James Kirwan's character by saying that he (Trautmann) sent $9,433.06 to Kirwan for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund when he (Trautmann) has only sent $8,433.06; and as the crowd standing around never heard the truth about that missing $1,000, and were inclined to believe Lowney, just to make it interesting and to bring the truth before the rank and file of the local organizations regardless of who the guilty party was, the undersigned bet Lowney $5.00 that Kirwan did receive the amount that Trautmann had reference to for the above fund; and Robert C. Scott, secretary of the Butte Workingmen's Union, was to decide.

After the bet was made Lowney said he had a cinch as he was in Denver when Kirwan's books were audited and they were found correct. I said that I didn't care for that as it would be worth five dollars to me to find out who was trying to get away with the $1,000.00. It took Scott about two weeks to find out who was right. It's needless to say that the undersigned won, and turned the $5.00 over to the organizing fund of the I. W. W. as easy money, to help organize the "coffee and doughnut brigade," as some of our reactionary labor leaders call the working class; and Lowney is a sadder and a wiser man.

Yours for a solid industrial movement,
P. J. Dwyer.
Butte, Mont., February 21.

GILLHAUS AND WLASH

Organize Transportation Local Industrial Union.

San Pedro, Cal., February 25.—August Gillhaus, National Organizer Socialist Labor Party, was here in San Pedro. He spoke on Industrial Unionism; how to organize and take and hold what we produce by our labor. We organized a transportation local Industrial Union, with 28 members. We sent for charter. We had two other meetings and 35 new members were admitted.

Organizer Walsh of the I. W. W. was also here and he explained how officers of the American Federation of Labor, Gompers and Mitchell, are high officers in the Civic Federation, which keep workingmen from being properly organized.

SCHENECTADY COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Schenectady will celebrate the Paris Commune March 15, FRIDAY evening, at Turner Hall, Albany street. Tickets, twenty-five cents per couple. Comrades of Troy, Albany, Rensselear and Rotterdam Junction are invited to be present.

HARTFORD COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its Commune Celebration SATURDAY, March 16. Admission, ten cents. All friends invited.

Committee.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., ATTENTION.

Grand Entertainment will be given at Arion Hall, SATURDAY evening, March 16th, at 7:30 p. m., by the Scandinavian Socialist Club.

KENDALL DEAD.

San Antonio, Texas, March 9.—J. V. Kendall, State Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, is dead.

ILL. COAL MINERS

PROTEST AGAINST MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE OUTRAGE.

Trautmann and Cox Deliver Speeches That Meet With Approval—Big Sale of "Mitchell Exposed," and Industrial Union Pamphlets.

Panama, Ill., March 6.—The miners' union had a Moyer and Haywood Protest meeting. It was well attended by all, the local miners and their families, and from nearby towns. Wm. Veal of East St. Louis was on hand. He sold $5.25 worth of books. The slaves of the mine went after "Mitchell Exposed." It kept Veal and me busy grabbing the nickels, for they came in like a cyclone. Debs and De Leon went like hot cakes.

The first speaker was Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W. He showed how the workingmen were being killed in the factories by the master class from East to West.

The next speaker was W. W. Cox. He outlined the I. W. W. He told them that was the way to organize. He also told them that was the reason that Moyer and Haywood were in jail.

The miners tell me that is the kind of talk they like to hear and they are getting d—m sick of the miners' union of the A. F. of L. kind. I think we will have an I. W. W. miners' Local here soon. The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the W. F. of M., Mining Department, were, through a foul conspiracy of the mine owners of the West, under the subterfuge of being accessories to the murder of Frank Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho, arrested and kidnapped in the middle of the night and taken by special train from Denver, Colo., their home, to Boise City, Idaho, guarded by regular troops, members of the militia and Pinkerton thugs, landing them in a State penitentiary all without due process of law; and have kept them in jail for over one year refusing them a trial; and

Whereas, The threat has been made that these men shall not leave Idaho alive; believing that the Mine Owners' Association fully intends to carry out this threat;

Resolved that the only way to prevent them from carrying out this threat is to continue to announce to them and the public in general that if they carry out this threat, and judicially murder these men that thousands of the working class will arouse and organize to, as soon as possible, put an end to this capitalist system which fosters the murdering of our class in the mills, mines and factories of our land as well as by the bullet, bull-pen and judiciary route.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 15—16.
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 17—18.
Ogden, Utah, March 19.
Tonopah, Nevada, March 21.
Goldfield, Nevada, March 22—23.
Rhyolite, Nevada, March 25.
Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity, March 27—31.
San Jose, Cal., April 2.
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., April 3—7.
Portland, Ore., April 9—10.
Tacoma, Wash., April 11.
Seattle, Wash., April 12—14.
Vancouver, B. C., April 15—16.
Pasco, Wash., April 17.
Spokane, Wash., April 18—19.
Butte, Montana, April 22—24.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.
St. Paul, Minn., April 27.
Milwauke, Wis., April 28.

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